

Francis Back
Your Absence



THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. — 54 (27-29). Friday, cloudy and cold. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. — 54 (27-29). Friday, cloudy. CHAS-
SELY: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. — 54 (27-29). Friday, cloudy. NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. — 54 (27-29). Friday, cloudy. Temp. — 54 (27-29).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1978

Established 1887

Herald Tribune

Come To Papa

Pope John Paul II raises a child high above his head and toward the waiting arms of its parents during a general audience.



Several Buildings Collapse; Communications Cut Quakes Rock Mexico City; Toll Unknown

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (AP) — Three strong earthquakes jolted the capital and much of southern Mexico today. Officials said that at least 100 persons were injured and an undetermined number of persons were believed dead.

The quakes shattered windows, shook buildings and sent office workers fleeing into the streets. The Red Cross said there were reports that some buildings collapsed in the heart of Mexico City.

The tremors — one of which measured 7.9 on the Richter scale — rolled through this city of 13 million beginning at 2:53 p.m. The first tremor was followed in 12 minutes by a shorter quake and about an hour later by another strong tremor that made tall buildings on Paseo de la Reforma Boulevard sway.

Comics and masonry fell from many buildings. Some balconies hung crazily. The subway system stopped temporarily but was back in service soon after the tremors stopped.

Fire department officials said at least four fires were caused by the earthquakes. Television and radio stations warned about fallen high power electrical wires.

The first tremor lasted 70 seconds, officials said, and was felt strongly in Oaxaca, Cuernavaca, and in Chiapas State.

The seismological unit at the University of California at Berkeley said the quake registered 7.9 on the Richter Scale. A reading of 7 is considered a major earthquake.

Firemen said that at least five buildings completely collapsed in various parts of the capital. A fire official said there were known dead and injured but had no official figures.

Two buildings in the posh Polanco section swayed so much that they collapsed.

Dozens of ambulances moved down Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico City's main thoroughfare. Thousands of workers streamed into the streets of the capitals as skyscrapers swayed and windows shattered.

The quakes knocked out electrical power supply in the city of Puebla, 100 miles southeast of the capital.

The quake was the strongest felt in Mexico City since a 1957 quake that killed 54 persons.

The first quake hit at 2:53 p.m. and lasted more than two minutes. A second, weaker quake followed five minutes later. An hour after the initial two quakes, another aftershock shook the city.

UPI Mexico City bureau chief Jack Virtue was talking on the telephone to UPI headquarters in New York when the first quake hit. It knocked him out of his chair and shattered three windows in the UPI office.

Iranian Troops Take Over Many Duties Shah's Foes Keep Up Strike Pressures

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 (AP) — Opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi kept up pressure on his military-led government today with a wave of wildcat strikes.

The walkouts, the latest in a continuing string of stoppages and slowdowns, occurred amid fears that trouble will erupt in the streets again during next month's period of mourning for the martyred grandson of the prophet Mohammed.

The scope of the threat is questionable, but Western diplomats and reliable sources in Tehran believe some violence is likely despite tough measures by the government of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari.

Troops took over Tehran's oil refinery west of the city, which supplies most of the capital's gasoline and fuel oil, after workers continued disruptions for the third straight day, causing some shortages.

Stations Reopen

Many filling stations in the city reopened today after the military authorities delivered gasoline during the 9 p.m.-5 a.m. martial law curfew.

Long lines of vehicles snarled traffic and hundreds of Iranians jammed stores to stock up with heating and cooking oil.

The state-run National Iranian Oil Co. said that it has fuel supplies in hand for three to five months, but admitted its distribution network was disrupted.

Those close to Mr. Boumediene, 41, one of the candidates to succeed Mr. Boumediene, were letting it be known that he was not interested in the post. But some analysts interpreted that as a tactic in a power struggle that is expected to be protracted.

Operational command of the

Reportedly Lapses Into Coma Boumedienne's Condition Much Worse

By James M. Markham
ALGERIA, Nov. 29 (NYT) — The condition of President Houari Boumediene has worsened sharply, and Algerian officials have expressed concern that he might die at any moment.

The president, 51, who is suffering from a disease of the blood and bone marrow, was reported to be in a coma.

The eight-member Council of the Revolution, the seat of power, continued to present an appearance of sharing authority.

As news of Mr. Boumediene's deteriorating health spread, the official press agency distributed the text of a long message said to have been sent over his name to President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Firm Foreign Policy

The message, which made frequent use of "I" in reiterating Algeria's position on the three-year-old dispute over Western Sahara, the former Spanish Sahara, appeared to be intended as assurance that Algeria would continue to follow its firm and militant foreign policy.

It also seemed to be aimed at reassuring leaders of the Algerian-armed Polisario guerrilla movement, who have their headquarters here, that the Algerian government would continue to support them in their fight against Morocco and Mauritania, which jointly annexed the territory in 1975.

The message to Mr. Nimeiri made no direct mention of the signor's illness but noted that "at the moment Algeria finds itself, despite its wishes, in the spotlight of the entire international community."

An Algerian official said the message was drafted by Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika and approved by the Council of the Revolution, which came into being

Last-Ditch Efforts Failing Closing of London Times Appears Certain Today

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Efforts to save The Times from suspending publication at midnight tomorrow appeared to have failed today and Britain's most famous newspaper prepared to shut down.

Editor William Rees-Mogg and columnist Bernard Levin bade farewell to readers. Prime Minister James Callaghan was being kept informed of all developments in the bitter labor dispute as journalists planned what was almost certainly the last edition for an indefinite period.

One of the print unions tried to break the deadlock by pledging to accept proposals to reduce the wildcat strikes which have plagued the paper this year. But the management of the Times and Sunday Times, stuck to an ultimatum that they would cease publication tomorrow unless all 4,300 employees accept radical new conditions involving computer technology, tighter discipline and heavy cuts in personnel.

Key Union Group

The most important group of production men, members of the National Graphical Association, re-

iterated that they were not prepared to discuss the package until the ultimatum is lifted.

A reader wrote that he would start growing a beard from midnight tomorrow because life would cease to be civilized without the Times. Another wrote that he would now buy the International Herald Tribune "because I do not believe the printing unions in Britain should receive any support from Times readers."

Mr. Rees-Mogg firmly defended the board of the Times in an article today, saying it was trying to cure "the contagion of unofficial strikes." The Times and the Sunday Times claim that stoppages have cost them 13 million copies this year.

Speculation Dismissed

"If the Times is serious about truth, how can the Times not face the truth about itself? Truth in words can never be justified unless it also meets the test of truth in action," he concluded.

Mr. Rees-Mogg did not predict how long the Times would stay shut before it reaches agreement

Teng Says Party Meeting Will Not Lead to a Purge Reiterates Support for Hua

By Fox Butterfield
HONG KONG, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Teng Hsiao-ping, China's deputy premier, said today that a major Communist Party meeting is under way in Peking, but that it would not lead to a purge of any ranking leaders.

As part of an effort to project an image of unity in China, Mr. Teng also praised the controversial appointment of the Communist Party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, as premier in 1976 and repeated his earlier insistence that he did not want to take over Mr. Hua's government post.

Mr. Teng made his remarks in an interview with the chairman of Japan's Komeito, or Clean Government Party, Yoshikatsu Takeiri. Asked whether there would be a top-level reshuffle, Mr. Teng replied "no," diplomatic sources in Peking said.

However, a number of questions remain unanswered. It is not clear when the party meeting in Peking will end — some Chinese sources say this weekend — or what conclusion it will reach.

Approval of Changes

Analysts here believe it was called to give formal approval to some of the sweeping changes Mr. Teng has initiated in recent months and to institutionalize them, so that if anything happens to the deputy premier, the party will be too committed to his programs to turn back.

Among these changes are a policy of importing foreign technology and allowing foreign investment in China, the introduction of a more market-oriented economy, the creation of a new legal system to prevent political persecution and some elections of local officials by the people.

These changes may involve some amendments to the Chinese Constitution that have been under discussion at the provincial level during the last two months, the Chinese news agency reported today.

In line with a recent emphasis on the need for a better legal system, the news agency also disclosed today that procuratorates have now been set up in all 29 of China's provincial units. The procuratorates, which determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring a per-

Change in Draft Reported Sadat Proposals Going to U.S.

By Christopher Wren
CAIRO, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Premier Mustapha Khalil departed today on a mission to Washington, where he will convey to President Carter Egypt's latest proposals for resuming the stalled peace talks with Israel.

According to Cairo press reports, the message from President Anwar Sadat includes a request to change one key article of the draft peace treaty and a virtual acceptance of the U.S. formula for a timetable leading to local elections and self rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Earlier today, Mr. Sadat received U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, who conveyed Mr. Carter's own views on the current stalemate. After their talk, Sen. Byrd reported that "President Sadat, like President Carter, wants the negotiations to be resumed and is ready to do so."

The West Virginia Democrat declined to give any details of his 70-minute meeting with Mr. Sadat beyond saying that their exchange was "very useful and constructive."

Talks Expected Soon U.S. Offers Federal Plan In New Cyprus Initiative

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — The United States has proposed a 12-point plan for negotiating a solution to the Cyprus dispute, including the creation of a federal government with separate Greek and Turkish regions, and the return of Greek Cypriots of "significant" territory seized by Turkish forces in 1974.

The confidential proposal was given to the Turkish and Greek governments and to the two Cypriot communities two weeks ago. U.S. officials said yesterday that they expect to begin intensive discussions about the plan soon, in the hope of reviving the stalled negotiations on the divided island.

So far, the Greek government has indicated privately to Washington that it finds the new U.S. approach "positive and helpful," officials said. The Turks, however, have been cool to the suggestions conveyed by Washington. No clear-cut response has been received yet from the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities, officials said.

The initiative amounts to the first significant effort to resume Cyprus negotiations in more than a year. The discussions were delayed for a number of reasons, including political problems in Turkey and the formation of a new government headed by Premier Bulent Ecevit.

The Greeks also showed little interest in negotiations while the lifting of the Turkish arms embargo was pending in Washington. Over Greek objections, the administration decided, and Congress consented, to ending the embargo that was imposed in retaliation for Turkey's use of U.S. arms on Cyprus in 1974. During the arms-embargo debate, the administration argued that Turkey would be more forthcoming on Cyprus if the embargo was lifted.

The U.S. initiative was drafted under the direction of Matthew Nimetz, the counselor of the State Department, who has been charged by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Cyprus matters. Britain and Canada also took part in putting the 12-point approach together, officials said.

The United States has not made public the document, but it was published in the Istanbul paper, Hurriyet. State Department officials said the English translation made available to The New York Times was accurate with only some semantic differences from the original.

The purpose of the initiative, officials here said, was to provide a framework for negotiations between the Turkish and Greek-Cypriot

What forces us to consider suspending publication of some of the best newspapers in the world?

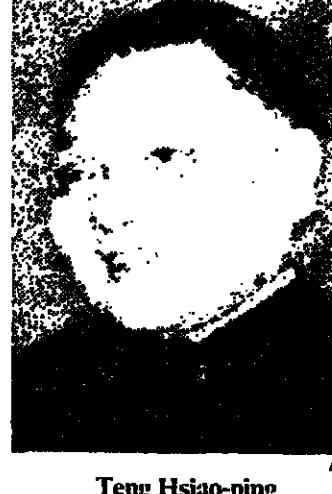
Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that Israel would go back to initial the treaty but not to renegotiate it. The dispatch of Mr. Khalil underscored Mr. Sadat's anxiety to have the United States put pressure on Israel to accept specific linkage between a peace treaty and the Palestinian issue.

U.S. Widens Trade Deficit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — The United States registered a seasonally adjusted \$2.13-billion trade deficit in October, compared with a \$1.69-billion deficit the month before, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit — the 29th in a row — compared with \$1.62 billion in August and \$2.99 billion in July. The figure for October 1977 was \$3.23 billion.

Reacting to the news, the dollar declined against major currencies in foreign-exchange trading and the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower, with the Dow Jones industrial average off 14.03 points to 790.11. (Details on Page 9).



Teng Hsiao-ping

Forging Foreign Policy Role

New Egypt Premier Makes Rapid Leadership Impact

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (WP) — In the seven weeks since he became premier of Egypt, Mustapha Khalil has established himself as one of the country's most powerful figures.

His selection by President Anwar Sadat for the mission of conveying Egypt's latest peace proposals to Washington this week confirms the widespread impression here that Mr. Khalil is not only running the government with a firm hand but also carving out a role in foreign policy.

Unlike his predecessor, he has been deeply involved in the deliberations over Egypt's policy in the negotiations with Israel and he has emerged as Mr. Sadat's conduit for briefing the press about the course of the talks.

Mr. Khalil, a 58-year-old engineer, was not exactly plucked from obscurity to become premier when Mr. Sadat installed a new peace-oriented government after the Camp David agreements. He has been in and out of the Cabinet since 1954, and was a member of the National Security Council, Mr. Sadat's panel of advisers, in his capacity as first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union.

That was Egypt's only legal political organization under Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Khalil, under Mr. Sadat's direction, presided over its dissolution and the establishment of independent political parties. The day before he was named premier, Mr. Khalil joined Mr. Sadat's own National Democratic Party, which now dominates Egyptian political life.

For all his years in public life, however, Mr. Khalil has little diplomatic or negotiating experience. It came as no surprise here when it was announced that he would be accompanied on his trip to the United States and Europe by Osama Baz, who is first undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry and has been involved in all the negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Khalil is an engineering graduate of Cairo University and holds a graduate degree from the University of Illinois.

His specialty was railroads, and Nasser made him minister of transport in 1954 after Mr. Khalil prepared for him a study of the country's transport problems.

He was later minister of housing and of communications, which brought him into contact with some of Egypt's most intractable problems.

Dropped from the government in a dispute with Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers in 1966, he was out of pub-

lic life until, in 1970, he was assigned to reorganize the country's information media. He recommended that the press and television be made independent of the government, which led to a new conflict with the pro-Soviet "Ali Sabry group," and to Mr. Khalil's resignation. Nasser died in 1970, and in the ensuing power struggle Mr. Sadat put former Vice President Ali Sabry in prison and brought Mr. Khalil back to public life.

One of his first acts as premier was to put into practice some of the information policies that had been rejected eight years before. He abolished the Ministry of Information and Culture, and said that the press is to be freed of direct government control.

As premier, he has pledged to

U.S. Offers Federal Plan In New Cyprus Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

riot communities under the mediation of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. There is no intention to have the United States become directly involved in the talks as it has in the Middle East, they said.

In the summer of 1974, after an abortive effort by Greek Cypriots to stage a coup on Cyprus, the Turks invaded the island. And when preliminary talks broke down, Turkey sent in additional forces. As a result, the political character of the island has been drastically changed.

Prior to 1974, the 18 percent of Cyprus' population that was Turk-

Janata Man Wins Election in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (AP) — The Janata Party candidate backed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai won a special election today in the east central state of Bihar, the United News of India reported.

Great importance had been placed on the election by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's opposition party, whose candidate led in early returns.

Mrs. Gandhi had hoped that the special election in Bihar would show that her party had regained support outside the southern states. All her candidates in Bihar lost in the March, 1977, general election which followed a state of emergency.



Mustapha Khalil

combat corruption and ineptitude in government and the state industries, but has also said he will not promise what he cannot deliver. It is widely believed he turned down the premiership at least twice because he did not believe the job could be done.

Sarkis in France for Aid

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, apparently assured here of French aid, warned today there was no room for a further influx of Palestinians into his country.

"It cannot be envisaged under any circumstances that they be [further] implanted on Lebanese soil," the 54-year-old president said at a news conference.

"Neither the political situation nor the economic possibilities could allow such an absorption," Mr. Sarkis said.

The assistance would include French officers and material aid, including 30-ton AMX-30 tanks, lighter AMX-13 tanks, Puma SA 330 helicopters and anti-tank missiles, the sources said.

In addition, France would agree to undertake the maintenance of 10 Mirage-3 fighter-bombers already used by the Lebanese Air Force, they said.

Mr. Sarkis, speaking to reporters, made no mention of the military aid during his 10-minute statement. He did say, however, that his meeting yesterday with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had convinced him France will cooperate by all possible means to come to the aid of Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace likewise declined to discuss details of any military assistance.

Sarkis in France for Aid

Lebanese President Bars A New Palestinian Influx

"All other ways can be ruled out," he said.

The Lebanese president has been in France since Monday to press his case for increased French military and moral support in his effort to end the Lebanese fighting. He leaves here Friday.

According to Lebanese sources, Paris and Beirut are negotiating arrangements that would provide French assistance of \$340 million by 1981 to help equip the regular Lebanese Army.

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Death Watch In Algiers

(Continued from Page 1) army is reported to have been given to Col. Benjedid Chadli, head of the Oran military region, who is not considered a likely candidate for the presidency. The council is said to want the army to insure calm during a power transition but not to play a visible role.

Newspaper Cites Solidity El Moudjahid, the government newspaper, has been insisting on the solidity of the Algerian regime and Mr. Boumedienne's "socialist gains" for his people. But a majority of the members of the council are considered by diplomats here to be somewhat to the right of the president.

Even so, there seemed little likelihood that ideology would play much of a role in the struggle for succession. Old friendships and enmities, formed during Algeria's struggle for independence from France, are expected to be much more important.

Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud of Libya was reported to have arrived in Algiers unexpectedly. It was presumed that he was here to lobby for a successor to Mr. Boumedienne who would not abandon Algeria's radical stand on the conflict with Israel. This stand is generally shared, and is often amplified, by the Libyans.

Etna Town in Lava Path CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Lava pouring from a new mouth of Mt. Etna advanced toward a town of 7,000 inhabitants today, but officials said it posed no immediate threat. "There is no danger," said a municipal official in Zafferana Etna, 1,968 feet up on the slopes of Europe's tallest volcano.



Vietnamese refugee children play basketball near their huts at a Malaysian camp on Bidong Island.

Hundreds More Vietnam Refugees Slip Into Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Hundreds more Vietnamese refugees slipped past naval and police patrols and smashed their boats on Malaysia's eastern beaches so they wouldn't be sent back to sea, police said today.

The new arrivals swelled the population of the country's refugee camps to more than 42,500, and

Home Affairs Minister Ghazali Shafie appealed to United States to open its shores to the "boat people." Police said at least 5,000 men, women and children from a flotilla of more than 30 boats have managed to slip past patrol boats and reach land in recent weeks. Hundreds of them yesterday. They destroyed the boats to avoid being pushed back out to sea.

Psychiatrist Cites 'Severe Depression' Among Cultists

The Jonestown Survivors: A High Suicide Risk Note

By Joseph B. Treaster

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 29 (NYT) — A psychiatrist who specializes in treating former cultists said yesterday that many surviving members of the People's Temple were "suffering from severe depression which, if not treated, could lead to suicide."

Dr. Hardat Sukhdeo, deputy chairman of the psychiatry department at the New Jersey College of Medicine, said the survivors "are coming out of the brainwashing and, if they do not get help, most of them will not be able to adjust to society."

Shah's Foes Still Strike

(Continued from Page 1) work has been badly disrupted by strikes and slowdowns.

Troops also were ordered to run the headquarters of the state radio and TV after employees walked out to protest the government's refusal to allow journalists on seven national dailies to publish without censorship.

The seven papers stopped publishing Nov. 6, the day the shah appointed Gen. Azhari as premier with orders to restore stability after 11 months of bloody opposition to the 59-year-old monarch's rule. Journalists and printers on the papers refused to submit to censorship.

Bank Records Checked

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Officials from the public prosecutor's office today began examining central bank records to check allegations that \$2.4 billion flowed out of the country into foreign bank accounts of princes and politicians during the crisis.

Shahpour Motamed Shirazi, currency controller at the Central Bank of Iran, insisted yesterday that the figure was exaggerated and that the bank had its own list of questionable transfers. "We are prepared to hand that over to the court," Mr. Shirazi said.

The list of 144 to 180 members of the royal family, the military, civil and business elite shocked the nation.

Germanys Sign Accord Fixing Most of Border

BONN, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — West and East Germany today formally signed an agreement fixing most of the border between their two countries.

After nearly six years of negotiations, they have agreed on 1,297 kilometers of the border. There is still no agreed line along a 95-kilometer stretch where the Elbe River forms the border, nor along 1.2 kilometers of a stream in the Harz Mountains.

East Germany wants the border to run through the middle of the navigable channel of the Elbe. West Germany says the 1972 basic treaty between the two countries provides that the final border should be based on the postwar occupation treaties signed by the Western Allies and the Soviet Union.

Following the historical border between Prussia and Hanover the disputed stretch of river was included in the British occupation zone.

7 Climbers Missing On French Alp Peak

GRENOBLE, France, Nov. 29 (AP) — Seven young French climbers have been missing since Saturday on the French Alps.

Search parties trying to reach a mountain hut 1,800 meters high, about 30 miles from Grenoble, where the party was reported Saturday, have been turned back for two days by heavy snow and fog.

Dr. Sukhdeo arrived here Monday night and began interviewing survivors.

"These people are very much used to being given directions," he said, "and they're going to go through a process of real socialization."

In other developments, as the authorities in Guyana investigating the Jonestown deaths released six more members of the cult from custody, Police Commissioner Lloyd Barker disclosed that the more than 900 killings and suicides at the jungle commune on Nov. 18 had

stretched over a span of five days and that the examination of 1 bodies showed no sign of a struggle.

The commissioner said the post found a stack of rifles at one end of the pavilion where members of the cult drank a soft drink laced with cyanide.

He also said he was convinced that it was in the final hours of the evening that James Jones, the leader of the cult, and about 60 of security guards had died.

The commissioner said the post also found plates of grilled chicken sandwiches sprinkled with cyanide and that investigators had obtained "information that all the food a drink prepared that night had been laced with cyanide."

Mr. Barker said there were cautions that some of the security guards drank the poisons like the others, but that some also injected the poison directly into their veins.

He added that the matter whether Mr. Jones had killed himself with a gun or had been ordered was still being studied. He said the police had evidence the gun had been held close to the leader's head, as in a suicide.

Mr. Barker also said investigations had failed to find any evidence that several dozen burst automatic-rifle fire ricocheted through the commune on the night of the killing, as reported by Mr. Lane, one of the two American lawyers who were at the commune in evening.

Mr. Barker said he had no reason to believe that many members of the commune were still in the jungle surrounding Jonestown. That no further search was being conducted for possible survivors.

No Details

He refused to discuss the details of the investigation into the deaths of Rep. Leo Ryan, three news and an American woman at a port near the commune 11 days ago, and the subsequent murders and suicides of more than 900 members of the cult. But he said he expected that evidence now being collected would be presented to a magistrate within two weeks. Possible additional charges.

U.S. Spokesman Praises China For Noting Past Rights Errors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP) — In a move designed to encourage an improvement of human rights, the Carter administration commended China yesterday for acknowledging its past violations.

Through State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter 3d, the administration said this was a positive development that it hopes reflects an intention by the Chinese government to seek further improvement.

The spokesman made the statement in response to reporters' questions about the complex situation in China, where an unusual public airing of differences over past policies is under way.

He said the United States has no intention of taking a position on the internal affairs of China, as regards the people who run it. But he said that the Chinese had acknowledged serious violations of human rights and "this acknowledgment is, in itself, a positive development reflecting what we hope is an intention to seek further improvement."

Amnesty International accused China Monday of making continued arrests for political reasons and a variety of other deprivations of human rights. But the organization cited reports that Chiang Hua, president of China's supreme court, has said many people are wrongfully imprisoned in the country.

Teng Says Party Meeting Will Not Lead to a Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

those words for years," a youthful bystander said to a diplomat. "And we wanted to hear them only from Teng."

Mr. Teng denied today that there would be any changes in the Politburo, and all of its members except Mr. Wang appeared yesterday at functions in Peking. But analysts here still feel that sooner or later some of them will be demoted.

It was also unclear today whether there would be a continuation of the ousting of wall posters and nightly gatherings of Chinese in the capital's streets to discuss politics openly for the first time in nearly 30 years.

Some diplomats in Peking said they detected that the movement had lost momentum and that it was being subtly co-opted by Mr. Teng, who urged Chinese not to carry their criticisms too far.

Portugal Bomb Kills 1, Hurts 3

LISBON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — A policeman was killed, a second blinded in one eye and two others injured in a serious condition following the worst terrorist bombing in Portugal in two years, hospital authorities said today.

They said that Lt. Eusebio Almeida, chief of a bomb disposal squad, died blinded in both eyes and severely mutilated, after he and his three-man team yesterday tried unsuccessfully to defuse a bomb planted outside the paramilitary Republican National Guard headquarters in politically tense Evora.

Authorities said that a second officer was blinded in one eye but was in satisfactory condition and that his two companions had been evacuated by helicopter to Lisbon for emergency surgery.

7 Killed on Spanish Ship; Polisario Unit Is Blamed

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Nov. 29 (UPI) — A seaborne commando unit machine-gunned, looted and blew up a Spanish fishing boat off the Western Sahara last night, killing seven crewmen, the Spanish Navy said today.

The three surviving crew members, rescued by another fishing boat after about five hours on a raft, said they believed the attack on the 58-ton Cruz del Mar was the work of Polisario guerrillas.

The Polisarios are fighting to gain control of the Sahara, a former Spanish protectorate which three years ago was divided between Morocco and Mauritania with Spain retaining rights to a share of its rich phosphate reserves.

Polisario guerrillas staged a similar attack on another Spanish fishing boat earlier this year. They held three of the crew hostage for two months.

At a news conference in Madrid last week a Polisario representative charged that Spanish fishing boats were smuggling arms into Mauritania. He warned that if this continued the Polisarios would declare war on the Spanish fishing fleet.

The survivors reported by ship's radio that about 20 men in black rubber rafts stormed the boat 4 miles off Cape Bojador at about 9 p.m. yesterday.

"They took us by surprise in the dark and they made us come out of our cabins while they machine-gunned us down at almost point-blank range," one of the survivors told port authorities by ship's radio.

The Navy quoted the survivors as saying their boat was "machine-gunned, looted and blown up."

The Times May Close

(Continued from Page 1)

with the unions. A spokesman dismissed speculation that the paper may attempt to publish abroad.

"We would also like to kill the absurd rumors that The Times wants to reopen as a nonunion newspaper," he said.

Edward Aikenhead, compiler of the renowned crossword puzzle, said he would use the new puzzle to build a stockpile. Mr. Levin, whose columns have covered a wide range of topics, devoted today's column to Schabert. "At a time like this I think we must be timeless," he wrote. He ended by quoting Shakespeare: "If we meet again, why we shall smile. If not, why then this parting was well made."

The government has so far refused to intervene in the dispute. But today the speaker of the House of Commons agreed to hold an emergency three-hour debate on the plight of the Times in Parliament tomorrow.

There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.

Seriously.

You can take it straight.
Or with a little plain water.
But do remember that you're
tasting no ordinary Scotch.
Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt.
Distilled in the ancient way, in
traditional handbeaten copper stills.
The result is, perhaps the finest
whisky the Highlands have to offer.
Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

"Glenfiddich" in Gaelic means
"Valley of the Deer."



Will Speak Out on Issues

Nixon Says on French TV
He Is Breaking Silence

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Nov. 29 (WP) — Former President Richard Nixon served notice last night that he considers the time has come for him to resume speaking out regularly on public issues after his relative silence since he resigned under the threat of impeachment over the Watergate scandal.

He chose as his forum for a wide-ranging discussion of current events and the foreign policy record of his own administration a three-hour French television program in which he answered questions telephoned in by a public that is overwhelmingly favorable to him.

Looking rested, healthy and relaxed, Mr. Nixon said, "Let me make just one thing clear, I'm not just going to fade away and live the good life in San Clemente listening to the waves and playing golf."

He chuckled at a viewer's question about whether he would like to become secretary-general of the United Nations and said he had no intention of ever seeking elective office again.

Mr. Nixon seemed genuinely touched by the flood of good wishes and favorable comments that French viewers asked the telephone operators to convey along with the questions. The organizers of the show said the comments were running 80 to 90 percent in Mr. Nixon's favor.

Foreign Affairs

Asked why the French public likes him better than the U.S. one, Mr. Nixon replied that it was basically because the French are more interested in world affairs than Americans and more prone to judge him on the basis of his foreign policy record.

Mr. Nixon did not take the opportunity some of the questions gave him to back off from his previous statements of regret for the way he handled Watergate. Some of his mea culpas sounded, if anything, slightly stronger than ones he made in the series of interviews he gave to British TV personality David Frost in 1977.

They also seemed to come more easily. This time, there was little hesitancy in saying the words and an apparent self-assurance in his delivery that seemed to border on pride when he went on to speak about his administration's foreign policy.

Of his presidency, he said, "My greatest satisfaction was the ability to do good." He spoke of his "passion for peace" and pointed to his opening toward China as his greatest single achievement. "The contribution there was worth all the agonies I went through during the last days of the presidency."

He called the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate a "clumsy, stupid attempt" at political espionage, "in addition to being illegal." He added that "ironically, nothing was obtained of use." The blame he placed on himself was in not acting "decisively" against the perpetrators because he said he feared some of his political friends might be involved.

Quoting Talleyrand, France's most famous foreign minister, Mr. Nixon said, "It was worse than a crime. It was a blunder."

He said that he had "paid" for his mistake and that that would serve as a lesson for future leaders. "I left office as one who has failed basically in his obligation to the people," he said. He had not spoken much in the past 3½ years, he said.

Stepping off the plane from Paris, Mr. Nixon was about to get into a car when a group of Heathrow Airport baggage loaders shouted, "Come and speak to the workers."

Mr. Nixon walked over and shook hands with a dozen of them. He grabbed the arm of one of them and said, "I don't believe in wars. We've had enough of them. That is what I'm trying to do — stop wars."

Mr. Nixon will address a meeting tomorrow of the Oxford University Union on foreign policy.



Richard Nixon replying to questions on French TV Tuesday.

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Carter May Renege on 3% Rise
U.S. May Curb Defense FundsBy Edward Walsh
and Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP) — The White House indicated yesterday that President Carter may be backing away from his pledge to U.S. allies to boost the defense budget next year by 3 percent after inflation.

Although he asserted that Mr. Carter still is committed to that goal, press secretary Jody Powell said the promise hinged on domestic economic conditions, hinting that it may be abandoned to help combat inflation at home.

The administration has been under heavy pressure from liberals to abandon Mr. Carter's earlier decision to exempt defense spending from cutbacks while social programs are being squeezed.

Mr. Carter's three top economic advisers — budget director James McIntyre, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and chief economist Charles Schultz — all have been pressing for a cutback in the promised 3-percent increase.

Frank Answer

Yesterday, the president's new chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, brought the protest into the open. Asked at a luncheon appearance to justify the 3-percent increase, Mr. Kahn replied simply: "I can't."

Insiders say that Mr. Carter still hasn't made a final decision on the issue, but he is expected to rule within a few days. Previously, officials had been planning a defense budget of \$125 billion, up from \$112 billion in fiscal 1979.

It wasn't quite clear how much, if any, the president would decide to cut from the \$125 billion figure. Although some White House sources speculated that the cuts might total \$2 billion or more, most placed the figure at \$1 billion.

Although several sources stressed that the cutback decision hasn't been made yet, officials speculated that if Mr. Carter chose to back away from the pledge, it most likely would be on grounds that economic conditions have changed.

Two Caveats

The promise, made to NATO, contained two important caveats:

First, it specified that the annual increase in defense spending should be "in the region of 3 percent," and not at 3 percent precisely — a vagueness that officials say could leave room for several billion dollars' difference.

Second, the rise was made contingent on "recognizing that for some individual countries, economic

circumstances will affect what can be achieved." The goal was adopted by several major industrial countries.

The administration is embarked on a major budget-paring effort as part of its new anti-inflation program. Mr. Carter has pledged to hold the budget deficit next year to just under \$30 billion.

Officials also are divided over whether the 3-percent pledge applies only to outlays for NATO or to overall defense spending, which would make a substantial difference. Mr. McIntyre and others are pressing for the narrower interpretation.

Go-Ahead Given

Mr. Carter had given the go-ahead several weeks ago to exempt defense spending from any major budget cutbacks next year in order to keep his 3-percent pledge. The administration proposed a 3-percent rise in fiscal 1979.

Most analysts believe Mr. Carter will be forced to trim the rise in defense spending at least slightly, if only to blunt opposition from traditional Democratic constituent groups, who are insisting that cuts be made evenly.

Yesterday's softening surfaced

only a day after Mr. Powell denied flatly that Mr. Carter was reneging on his pledge, despite an assertion by the president on Monday that the defense budget would not be "sacrosanct."

Mr. Powell said late Monday that Mr. Carter's earlier remarks before an audience of big-city mayors, were only intended to warn Pentagon officials that they would not have a "free pass" on budget cuts.

No Informed Guess

Yesterday Mr. Powell said there "is no way for an informed guess as to what level defense spending will be." He said Mr. Carter mentioned defense spending in his St. Louis speech to thwart any impression that he was locked in on any single figure.

In a related development yesterday, White House officials denied that the administration is assembling a 10-percent inflation rate in preparing the fiscal 1980 budget.

In St. Louis Monday at a briefing for National League of Cities officials, Bowman Cutler, associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, was quoted as using the 10-percent figure as an administration assumption. The

Decision Not Final

FTC Airs Finding Against AMA Ad Bans

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT)

In a case that may eventually affect doctors' fees all over the United States, the Federal Trade Commission announced today an administrative law judge's decision that the American Medical Association should "cease and desist" from prohibiting advertising by physicians.

The decision was made in connection with a suit that the FTC brought against the AMA and two of its member societies three years ago on charges that they were restraining trade by prohibiting the advertising of professional services.

It is unlikely that directives enforcing the decision will take effect within the next year. The five commissioners of the FTC, which received the decision and opinion Nov. 13, must eventually decide whether to accept or reject the decision. Should they accept it, as expected, it is likely that the AMA and its allied societies will take the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Administrative Law Judge Er-

nest Barnes' decision and opinion were sent to lawyers in the case yesterday.

The decision and the 300-page opinion say that the AMA should enforce the terms of the decision by refusing to allow representation in its policy-making House of Delegates of member societies that refuse to abide by the ruling.

The AMA and its component societies first moved to stop advertising by doctors shortly after the turn of the century in an effort to stamp out rampant medical quackery. In the case of a violation, the medical societies can take disciplinary steps including suspension, which makes it very difficult for a doctor to continue his practice.

But critics of the medical profession have complained that the prohibition against advertising, in the name of policing the profession, has had the side effect of artificially raising doctors' fees by denying competition.

The commission raised this issue in 1975 when it filed a complaint against the AMA, the Connecticut

Birth-Control
Class Planned
In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29 (UPI) — The Philadelphia School District has proposed that high-school juniors and seniors be offered a course in birth control.

If the plan is approved by the school board, students would study 11 types of birth control — seven for men and four for women.

Under the proposal, submitted to the board yesterday, parents would be sent a form letter early next year asking whether they want their children to take the course. Associate Superintendent Bernard Kalner told the board that parents' permission would be needed before students could enroll.

briefing was closed to the press, and Mr. Cutler's remarks were relayed to reporters by George Gross, the league's director of federal relations.

White House officials said yesterday that Mr. Cutler "neither stated nor implied that we were assuming a 10-percent inflation rate" and that those economic forecasts will not be sent to the president until mid-December.

A Decline in State Legislatures Noted

Few Gains for Blacks Found in U.S. Election Results

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP) — Black candidates barely held their own in the November elections for Congress and major state offices, according to statistics released yesterday by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

In the state legislatures, the number of blacks declined from 292 to 285, or 3.8 percent of all seats. The only black U.S. senator, Edward Brooke, R-Mass., was defeated. In the U.S. House of Representatives, black representation — including

two nonvoting delegates — rose from 16 to 17.

There are no black governors or state attorneys general. U.S. Rep. Yvonne Burke, D-Calif., was defeated in her race for attorney general of California.

The number of black lieutenant governors declined from two to zero. In Colorado, Lt. Gov. George Brown retired. In California, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally lost. Both men are Democrats.

However, spokesmen for the center — a private, nonprofit organization — said blacks scored some gains in state races.

Vel Phillips was elected secretary of state in Wisconsin, and Richard Austin was re-elected to that job in Michigan. Another black, Jessie McCrary, is a temporary appointee as Florida secretary of state.

In addition, Connecticut Treas-

urer Henry Parker was re-elected, while Roland Burris was elected state controller of Illinois.

The center noted that Richard Erwin, elected to the North Carolina Court of Appeals, is the first black elected to a statewide position there since Reconstruction. Another black, Harry Cole, was elected to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

When the center first began collecting such figures in 1970, 168

black state legislators held office. The figure rose sharply over the next several elections, then leveled off. Part of the decline in the latest election was caused by a reduction in the size of the Massachusetts House, which eliminated some seats held by blacks, center spokesmen said.

Reapportionment Gains
Eleanor Farrar, vice president of the center, said blacks made their greatest gains in state offices after districts were reapportioned in line with the 1970 census. She predicted another increase in black state representatives after the 1980 census.

"After 1980 I feel it will pick up, especially in the South," she said.

Center statistics show that the largest number of black state legislators is in Georgia, where they account for 25 of the 236 seats, followed by Illinois, 20 seats; Maryland, 19; Michigan and Alabama, 16 each [more than 10 percent of the total seats in each state]; Pennsylvania, also 16; Missouri and New York, 15 each; South Carolina and Texas, 13 each; Tennessee and Ohio, 12 each; and Louisiana, 10.

Of the 285 black state legislators in the country, 47 are women.

U.S. Still Open
To Role in ILO

LIMA, Nov. 29 (AP) — U.S. Undersecretary of Labor Robert Brown says that the United States is prepared to rejoin the International Labor Organization "as soon as we are convinced that the ILO has once again returned to its original mission."

Speaking at the sixth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor here, Mr. Brown said the United States believes the goals and aspirations of the ILO ought to be supported and strengthened.

Nuclear Blasts Detected

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29 (UPI)

—The Soviet Union detonated two underground nuclear explosions early today in the Semipalatinsk area of western Siberia, the defense observatory at Hagfors, Sweden, said.

In addition, Connecticut Treas-

Czech A-Station
Reported Down
After Accidents

VIENNA, Nov. 29 (AP)

—Czechoslovakia's first nuclear power plant at Jaslovské Bohunice near Piestany has had two major accidents and is out of operation because of a reactor breakdown, emigre sources said here yesterday.

They published Document 22 of the Charter 77 human-rights movement, which was issued in Prague yesterday. The paper was prepared by nuclear experts within the movement, the sources said.

On Jan. 5, 1976, in the first of two accidents that were never made public, two employees suffered "death by asphyxiation" when radioactive gas escaped, it said.

According to the document, workers were not informed of the extent of radioactive exposure. It added that because of negligence and a technical error on Feb. 24, last year, a "certain amount of deactivating, contaminated solution" flowed into a creek in the community of Zlokovec.

Three Killed in Raid
Of Filipino Cockfight

MANILA, Nov. 29 (UPI)

—Communist guerrillas raided a jammed cockfighting pit outside Manila Sunday, triggering a gun battle with police that left three persons dead and scores injured, authorities said today.

A military report said that two insurgents and a police sergeant died in the clash, which erupted at the height of a cockfight in Gerona, 70 miles north of Manila.

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involvement in this complex aspect of finance is only matched by the skills we can bring to bear. Among major projects in which we have been involved are a large shipyard development in the Republic of Korea, an iron ore mine in Brazil, an aluminium smelter in Dubai and a liquefied natural gas plant in Iran.

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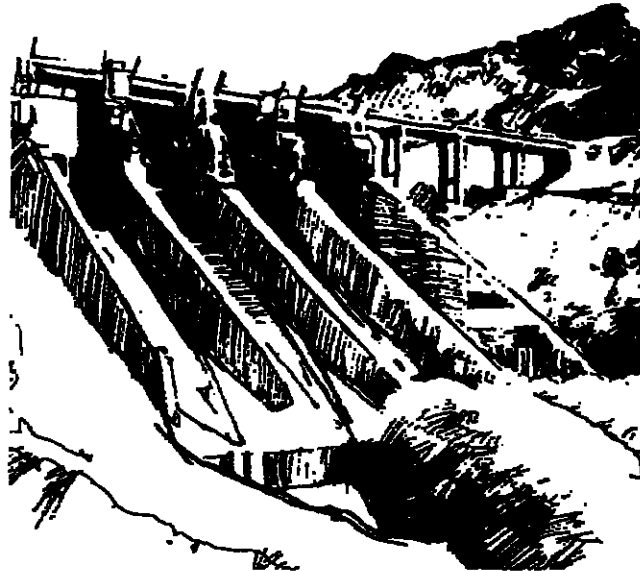
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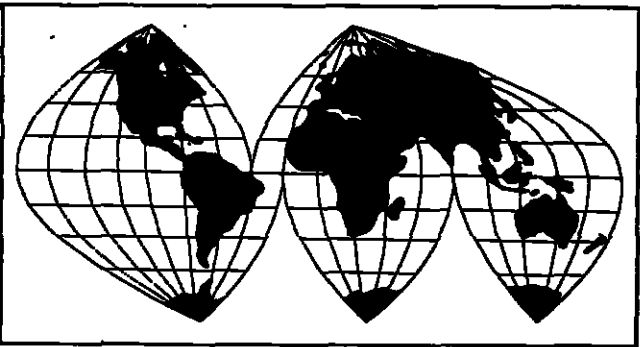
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The Cerón Grande hydro-electric scheme in El Salvador, part of a major development project of the Comisión Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Río Lempa, construction of which LBI helped to finance.

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Very Much With Us

The Carter administration wants to let more Vietnamese refugees into the United States, specifically a total of 30,000 by next May. It is high time. We have a special responsibility in this matter, to put it mildly, and even so the figure envisaged is only a little more than the current monthly rate of exodus.

The world was recently treated to the spectacle of 2,500 of these "boat people" floating sick and hungry for weeks on an old hulk off the Malay coast because no one wanted to take them in. Finally several countries including the United States agreed to divide them up like gaming chips only because it had become an international scandal.

A lot of the people fleeing stateless and homeless from Vietnam are ethnic Chinese who have in the past supplied the mercantile and banking infrastructure in Vietnam as they do in many other places in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese have a historic animosity to the Chinese and now they are settling old scores under the pretext that the Chinese in Vietnam are potential agents of the People's Republic.

But there are plenty of Vietnamese who are fleeing too, many of them "tainted" irredeemably by past association with the Americans. Hanoi's so-called pacification of the conquered south has not been successful from an administrative viewpoint, nor from the viewpoint of mercy and charity either.

Many southern Vietnamese have resisted, or have been accused of resisting, "re-education" in Communist concentration camps, and have paid the price in starvation and cruelty at the hands of their new masters. U.S. politicians, who want to shower Hanoi with gifts of development aid, should remember the moral debt we owe these victims.

And there are other, even more pitiful, political victims in neighboring Cambodia, refugees from the freakish barbarity of the Khmer Rouge regime, who have brought out blood-freezing tales of their treatment. It is clear we must be doing some determined planning for their future too, for the ramshackle camps along the Thai border cannot hold them for long, even if the Thais were willing to keep them.

Behind these scenes of human suffering lies the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, the one backed by Moscow, the other by Peking. Southeast Asia is in the throes of a power struggle which threatens to upset the balance of all Indochina's mainland and island neighbors. The United States retains abiding interests and responsibilities in that part of the world which are likewise threatened by the current struggle, a struggle of which the Vietnamese refugees are the most obvious and crying symptom.

The war in Vietnam may be over but the aftermath is still very much with us.

Half a Dollar

The latest communiqué on inflation bears a particularly melancholy message: The dollar is worth just half as much today as in 1967, when the great rise in prices began. Perhaps the most useful way to mark the occasion is to try to recapitulate the circumstances that have caused this decline.

There have been similar drops in the dollar's value before, but they have always been associated directly with wars. By the end of the Korean war, the dollar was worth barely half as much as at the beginning of World War II. But from the early 1950s to the late 1960s, there was relative stability. The present troubles started, once again, with a war. The Johnson administration delayed too long in raising taxes to pay for Vietnam, and the Nixon administration cooperated eagerly with a Democratic Congress in repealing those taxes much too soon. But that was only the beginning.

The United States underestimated the consequences of the devaluation of the dollar in 1971. Other countries were growing rapidly richer, and their people were demanding higher standards of living. A series of bad harvests abroad in 1972 and 1973 led to unprecedented purchases of U.S. grain for export, far beyond anything that this country had anticipated. That pushed up food prices. The great leap in oil prices began in 1973.

Simultaneously, the Nixon administration was preparing for re-election. It has been customary for an administration to try to pep up the economy for an election year, but in this respect, as in others, Mr. Nixon outdid his predecessors. Using the controls to postpone the impact on prices, he deliberately speeded up the economy — creating, you might say, the economic equivalent of wartime — to induce a temporary burst of prosperity. The following year, as many industries overhauled their capacities to produce, all sorts of familiar commodities ran short here and there — gasoline, beef, toilet paper. The controls collapsed and, in 1974 alone, prices rose 12 percent. The economy tipped into a severe recession.

Mr. Carter is now embarked on a strategy for slowing down the inflation and distributing its costs as widely and fairly as possible. It is a high-minded and good-hearted policy, but as a matter of politics it will be a disheartening one to maintain. There are further reverses coming. It is a strategy that can only work slowly, and never completely. But the only alternative — a prolonged and deep recession — would be much more painful and only marginally more effective in stabilizing prices. If inflation continues at the present rate, incidentally, the dollar will fall to half of its present value by 1985.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Weapon in Trade War

The use of subsidies to create or preserve jobs in one country at the expense of increasing unemployment in another is, regrettably, a common practice in international trade. Politicians will agree in principle that the process is self-defeating, but the kudos attached to a big export order or a large new investment is hard to resist.

The only way of bringing this kind of competition under control is through international agreement, and some modest progress along these lines is being made. Industrial subsidies are an important item on the agenda of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. The Americans have been pressing

hard for a code which, at the very least, would make the use of subsidies more transparent. In the field of export credit, there is a gentlemen's agreement among the main exporting countries and, again, the United States has been seeking to stiffen its terms; some recent deals, especially in the sale of aircraft and aircraft engines to the United States, have looked extraordinarily generous. . . . Three years ago, there was an agreement among the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that incentives to foreign investment should take account of potential damage to trading partners; this agreement now needs to be strengthened and made more specific.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 30, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Record commented in an editorial: "The country has grown weary of a president who preaches high political ethics and then tramples upon his own principles whenever occasion requires. Above all, the spirits of the thousands of Americans, who died in battle to maintain high principles, will rise to protest the election of a president who foments foreign rebellion and secession. The movement against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt is not a secret conspiracy, it is a spontaneous movement against his jaunty, bloodstained interference."

Fifty Years Ago
November 30, 1928

PARIS — "You can't find any more village idiots of the classic variety, who used to be the laughing stock of the community and furnish characters for playwrights," said Dr. Frederick Parsons, New York State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, in an interview today. "Due to the high-powered advertising campaigns of U.S. hospitals, nearly all the really mentally defective persons are sent to institutions. Many of them can be trained to do all sorts of boring, but necessary work which a more lively-minded person could not bring himself to do."



'Let's Start Over — Hua's on First?'

'The Ravages of Brainwashing'

PARIS — The following letters on religious cults, after the suicide-murders in Jonestown, Guyana, were printed in The New York Times on Nov. 28. The cults are active not only in the United States but in Western Europe, where their drives for recruits — under carefully orchestrated public relations campaigns — are being conducted today.

To the Editor:

At the core of national concern about the violent activities of the U.S.-based cult in Guyana is the question of brainwashing, also known as mind control, thought reform, mentecide, and psychological reprogramming. This question pertains especially to an absolute control exercised by cult leaders and their lieutenants over their followers — ultimately demonstrated in the communal drinking of a cyanide solution.

What is now just beginning to be appreciated is that crude physical torture and overt physical imprisonment are not essential to brainwashing. The more sophisticated techniques now recognized include prolonged sleep deprivation, poor nutrition, prolonged and frequent fasting, deliberate exhaustion, incessant chanting and indoctrination, extreme peer pressure, playing on guilt feelings and personal inadequacies and deprivation of privacy and other elements of individuality. These techniques alone can be as effective in getting control of someone's mind. The question reduces, therefore, to how potential recruits are attracted into the cult environment where these brainwashing techniques can be effectively applied. This is the key to understanding how brainwashing can happen in the midst of our American society.

The attraction consists of deception in the form of love-bombing and a contrived appeal to subject's idealistic and altruistic impulses. Love-bombing, a term coined to describe the typical pattern of early encounters with cults, overwhelms the visitor with a barrage of apparent fellowship, concern and affection, purveyed by solicitous and ever-smiling devotees. As part of the softening-up process various noble-sounding plans are trotted out: setting up a utopian community, the dream of true brotherhood and harmony will be realized; bringing balm to the poor and downtrodden through food distribution programs; establishing drug rehabilitation clinics in the inner city; fighting Communism. With great subtlety the concept of serving a new messiah as he brings order and unity to the world may eventually be suggested. The hints are numerous and inventive. Skeptical inquiries about the group's past performance are skillfully deflected, and the recruit is weaned from the habit of testing for reality.

The outside world is depicted as irredeemably evil, threatening to

the group and to be avoided. Figuratively, the wagons are drawn into a circle. In a relatively brief period the subject is induced to shed family and outside associates, or to drastically alter his relationship to them. Finally, he embraces the new life, even though it is hazily defined. Meanwhile, concerned outsiders are permitted only a controlled glimpse into the group, as in a visit to a Potemkin village. To the outsider, the goings-on are so far removed from ordinary experience as to be incomprehensible, and concerned relatives are reduced to impotence.

The recruitment process is a smooth continuum. Each small step is made to appear innocuous and to lead inexorably to the next step. Thus, the start may consist only of an invitation to dinner extended by a friendly stranger, but the termination consists of a surrender of autonomy and the assumption of a childlike dependence on the cult and its leader. Once established in the tightly controlled world of the cult, the dependent state, quite similar to the "institutionalization" of mental patients, is easily maintained.

That certain elements of brainwashing can be found in many areas of society is irrelevant. Only in the cults can the full array be found.

The need for institutional safeguards against the ravages of brainwashing should now be obvious to all. Development of such legal safeguards in a free society may be a thorny problem, but there is no alternative. Certainly a way can be found to protect society from the ravages of brainwashing and the cults, while preserving freedom. If such protection is now closer, perhaps the tragedy of Guyana will not have been meaningless.

MELVIN S. FINSTEIN,
Professor,
Environmental Science,
Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, N.J.

time periods to meet alone with parents and deprogrammers. Surrounded by the group, the brainwashed victims are incapable of leaving, often from fear.

The Founding Fathers had no word for brainwashing; the Constitution, therefore, does not guard against it. But we must.

MICHAEL ROSKIN,
Assistant Professor,
Political Science,
Lycoming College,
Williamsport, Pa.

A U.S. Consumer Boycott?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter now seems to be moving toward a national consumer boycott of companies that do not comply with his wage and price guidelines.

This, at least, is the logic of his recent statements. He started with appeals for "voluntary" compliance. He also made clear that those who did not go along could not expect to benefit from the federal government's vast purchasing power.

Then, in his speech to the annual meeting of the National League of Cities in St. Louis, he asked the nation's mayors to do the same. "The most important thing that cities can do to fight inflation," he said, "is to make sure that all of the goods and services which you procure come only from suppliers that will certify that they are in compliance with federal wage and price guidelines."

There are clearly limits to the president's influence on producers and unions in these implied warnings. Threats may have some economic effect and even more psychological effect, if federal, state and city governments withhold their business from firms or unions which demand more than his 7 per-

cent guidelines prescribe; but there are some obvious difficulties.

The federal government can't very well shelve its Cruise missile or military aircraft programs if the aerospace industries break its wage guidelines; nor can it boycott the oil and chemical industries if their workers insist on defying the administration's anti-inflation goals.

Likewise, the governors of the states and the mayors of the cities and towns are scarcely in a position to refuse the delivery of essential goods if the teamsters, who are next in line for contract negotiations, refuse to settle for raises below the level of inflation.

Even so, Carter in his present mood is plainly not at the mercy of Big Business and Big Labor. He will probably lose on some of the labor contracts, though he may shave them a point or two, which is not unimportant; but his real power probably lies with the vast majority of the U.S. consumers, who have more to lose from the inflation than anybody else.

New Figures

The Labor Department has just come up with some figures on the cost of living that everybody can understand. Instead of telling us that the cost of food rose from 0.4 in September to 0.9 in October, which is a mathematical mystery, it said, look, the dollar in your pocket now buys only half as much as it did 11 years ago, and you'd better pay attention.

What cost you \$100 in 1967 now costs \$200.95, the Labor Department said. Food is 116 percent higher than in 1967, housing 109 percent higher, fuel 120 percent, clothing 63 percent and medical care 89 percent. So what to do?

These are the down-home kitchen figures that may be more important than anything else. Mr. Carter has realized this from the start, but for a long time, he has been trying to make peace with ev-

erybody — the populists, the conservatives, the Southerners, the Israelis, the Egyptians, the Meas and the Kennedys — and finally has come down reluctantly to a point that inflation is the problem.

In his efforts for compromise between labor and business, on one hand, and price controls, he is in as much trouble as he is in foreign affairs between the Israelis and the Arabs and it will be interesting to see where he goes.

Advice

He is getting all kinds of advice to avoid the conflict, to stick to voluntary controls, to chuck it all and go to mandatory controls, and use government threats to force some kind of compromise between labor and management.

But lacking any evidence of compromise between the two, perhaps his best hope is to go to the people and appeal to them, rather than Big Business or Big Labor, for pressure on the economy.

Boycott by the people, urged by the president, is a risky and dangerous business and could even lead to the recession nobody wants — unless there is more evidence of "voluntary" support by business and labor, this is the trend of the moment.

Carter tried to do this on the energy crisis, and though he told the people it was a potential disaster and, without quoting William James, that it was the "moral equivalent of war," they gave him a "never mind" and consumed oil and gas and oil has been ever before.

But the problem is a little different now. The inflation is more evident. The president, since Carter David, is more popular. The price of food is not the same as the price of fuel. But the prices of beef, pork, even chicken, are beginning to go out of hand, so a call for a national consumer boycott is becoming an immediate presidential option.

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History

British Museum Memorializes World War II Fight for Survival

By Sandra Salmons

LONDON, Nov. 29 (IHT) — During the height of the Battle of Britain — overhead the pilots of the Royal Air Force were fighting the Luftwaffe invaders — Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons that "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." The country is still paying interest on that debt: With the Queen Mother officiating, the Battle of Britain museum opened here yesterday.

The museum is a huge, hangar-like building that borders on the RAF's installations in Hendon, in north London. It houses what is probably the most comprehensive collection anywhere of World War II aircraft. But despite its formidable

display of hardware, the museum emphasizes through words and pictures the human face of the 70-day battle for control of the skies over Britain.

Invade and Conquer

The Battle of Britain, from July 10 to Sept. 17, 1940, was Hitler's attempt to invade and conquer Britain following the fall of France. Beginning with heavy bombing attacks on convoys in the English Channel, Germany sent thousands of planes over Britain to destroy RAF fighter bases, airfields and aircraft factories.

Although the Luftwaffe lost more aircraft — 1,000 to the RAF's 650 — the British suffered a loss of trained pilots that might have proved critical had the battle continued.

By ground warfare standards, a relative handful won the battle — some 3,000 Britons, Poles, Czechs and Canadians. A number of those men attended a party last week to celebrate the opening of the museum and to inspect again the Hurricanes and Spitfires they had flown. Group Captain Douglas Bader, the flying legend who, after losing both his legs in an aviation accident in 1931, commanded a squadron in the battle, pronounced the museum "marvelous."

In a deliberate effort to avoid



Film from attacking fighter shows Luftwaffe plane exploding.

glorifying war, the museum has placed at its entrance a sobering reminder of the horrors: the charred remains of a Hurricane that intercepted several Messerschmitts before it crashed and its pilot died in late August, 1940. Compared with that exhibit, the aircraft in the main hall seem almost tame.

Deceptively Fragile

There is a Spitfire, a deceptively fragile-looking plane that matched the Messerschmitt in speed and surpassed it in maneuverability. There is a Sunderland, the giant ship used to patrol the North Sea, a Blenheim painstakingly reconstructed from its wartime wreckage, and a Gladiator, the RAF's last biplane fighter. Next to

the planes are a Bofors anti-aircraft gun and a searchlight used by ground troops to locate German bombers.

Lined up on the enemy side, each with a history of its own, are the German and Italian aircraft used in the battle. There are a Messerschmitt 109, forced into a wheels-up landing on an RAF airfield, and a Messerschmitt-110, perhaps the last remaining specimen of that breed. There is a Heinkel captured by the U.S. forces, and a Junkers that was flown to Aberdeen in 1943 by a defecting Luftwaffe crew. A Fiat Falco, downed over England in November, 1940, represents the small Italian role in the battle.

While the aircraft are the collective centerpiece of the museum, other displays suggest the atmosphere of those 70 days. The museum has duplicated the operations room used by No. 11 Fighter Command Group, which controlled the squadrons defending southeast England and the approaches to

London — the areas that took the hardest pounding. The room has rows of lights indicating the status of each pilot and plane, and reproduces the tension felt at 11:30 a.m., Sept. 15, 1940 — the time Churchill visited the room on one of the battle's worst days.

Contemporaneous newspaper clippings, posters and photographs line the museum's walls. Government leaflets admonish citizens against "careless talk," urge them to join the RAF and the WAAF and, in the event of an invasion, caution them to exercise common sense. The tabloids report the air battle like some ghastly field sport, headlining the good news: "At Least 115 More!" and "Again! 60 Shot Down." The admiral, too, went to war — one poster shows a workman running to rescue his bottle of Guinness stout from a Nazi bomber.

The photographs penetrate this brave front, showing the other side of war. There are pictures of dashing young pilots with pencil moustaches and goggles, and pictures as well of pilots exhausted or wounded. Other photos give the civilian's view of enemy aircraft on nights such as Sept. 7, 1940, when more than 300 bombers circled over London, dropping bombs and incendiaries.

Much of the East End lay in ruins after that night, and photographs show civilian firefighters trying to extinguish blazes that might serve as beacons to the returning Luftwaffe. Amid the pictured rubble are reminders that there will always be a Britain: a heavily barricaded cafe adverting

"sandbags on toast"; a hand reaches around a door, torn from its hinges, for two pint bottles of milk; and a hunt rides to the hounds through a bombed village, the horses picking their way among the broken paving stones.

The Battle of Britain Museum is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is \$1.20 for adults, 60 cents for children.

A Checklist On Orwell: '1984' Now?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — More than 100 of the ominous predictions George Orwell made in his novel "1984" already have been fulfilled, according to a psychobiologist, David Goodman, writing in Futurist magazine, says Americans may feel they are safe from the "Big Brother-is-watching" government Orwell described, but the technology for it already is here — and "triggering incidents" could create the evil social conditions Orwell predicted.

Orwell, the pen name of Englishman Eric Blair, wrote his novel in 1949. It outlined a future in which three superpowers are constantly at war and thoughts are controlled by a government bent on destroying all signs of individuality.

Goodman said that he has compiled a list of 137 predictions Orwell made about science, technology, social conditions and politics, and found this year "that over 100 of the predictions had come true."

Among the Orwellian facts of life that Goodman sees:

- Mind-altering drugs.
- Think tanks for developing weapons and war strategy.
- Defoliants used to wipe out huge areas of vegetation, as Agent Orange was used in Vietnam.
- Psychological treatments designed to modify behavior, including electric shock and truth serums.
- Data banks holding detailed information on thousands of people.
- Self-propelled bombs replacing bomb-carrying planes.
- Planes independent of Earth.
- Artificial insemination.



Sketches of Japanese geisha from "The Kimono Mind."

Fashion

Japanese Kimono Is a Declining Wrap

By Hebe Dorsey

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (IHT) — Although steel-and-glass buildings have replaced thatched-roof teahouses and most women go around in Western dress, the kimono still represents a quarter of the women's business here. But it is definitely receding.

For one thing, its price has made it a luxury. There are specialized kimono stores and department stores like Takashimaya that devote whole floors to kimono — complete with kimono-clad saleswomen. But the prices range between \$500 and \$5,000 and some lavish ones can reach \$25,000.

Another reason is that the kimono is highly impractical. Many Japanese women, especially in the country, won't wear them because they can hardly walk or even breathe in them.

Older women, more tradition-oriented, never got out of kimono and can still be seen wearing them in the streets here. But young girls wear them only on special days — for parties, weddings or New Year's. Many of them do not even know how to put on a kimono: They have to go to a kimono specialist who wraps the girls as one would Christmas gifts.

The wrapping operation can take two people 45 minutes to accomplish, since 15 highly complicated moves are entailed. Included are three slips, various cords and even pillows, not to mention a 13-foot obi that winds around and around and is tight enough to make breathing next to impossible.

Recently, smart merchants have come up with "instant obi" with hooks and eyes. But that, as they say, is for the birds. There is more to the kimono than meets the eye, and the sexual implications are not to be neglected. In traditional theater, for instance, unwrapping the obi is considered a highly sensual act and could not, under any circumstances, be replaced by an instant obi.

If a kimono often looks to Western eyes like a combination of hobbie and straightjacket, it is designed with a definite purpose: Japanese men find mincing, tightly bound women highly attractive. In "The Kimono Mind," Bernard Rudofsky says, "The deadliest of a Japanese woman's secret weapons is her gait, and the height of seduction is to mince as though her legs were tied together at the knees." He adds, "Which they are."

Another small but highly informative book on kimono is "Japanese Antiques," by Patricia Salmon, an American journalist who also runs an antique shop. Says she: "You can readily identify ladies of the night by their reversed obis, efficiently tied in front." (The way one ties a kimono is also significant: The front panel always goes left over right; reversed, it is a death symbol).

Fabrics, colors and patterns are chosen according to season, the age

of wearer and the occasion. Young, unmarried women wear the long-sleeved, brilliantly colored kimono or furisode. Married women wear black kimono with a design around the lower half of the skirt (tomesode). For mourning, the black kimono with five crests is conventional.

Although fewer women wear kimono, many still collect them as one would jewels. Kimonos inherited from a mother or grandmother are carefully stored in lacquered wooden trays or boxes.

The summer kimono or yukata is made of cotton and is much simpler. It is often worn by Westerners, and can be found had at hotel front desks for 3,300 yen (about \$17).

Despite the staggering cost of kimono, a recent survey found that 13 percent of Japanese men wear kimono at home, 75 percent like their wives to wear them when they go out together and 45 percent prefer their wives to wear kimono at home.

The disappearance of the kimono has resulted in a boom in formal dress — a whole new direction here. But in shifting to Western dress, Japanese women are also discovering the Western erotic zone, mainly breasts and legs.

By longer-standing Japanese criteria, the most erotic zone is the nape of the neck (which explains why kimono are generously scooped out at the back of the neck). But the new Western dresses call for generous décolletés — for which many Japanese girls are not quite ready.

For instance, the young female interpreter for the president of a Tokyo department store recently remarked that, "For you, it's natural to go around with bare shoulders and arms. For us, not yet." She was wearing a conservative black-velvet blazer over a long skirt.

A last bit of information: Kimono, that romantic-sounding word, merely means "clothing."

Mozart, Poe Letters Set Records at Sale

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Letters written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Edgar Allan Poe brought prices for fine musical and literary autographs at a Sotheby Parke Bernet auction here yesterday.

The Mozart letter, written by the composer to his dying father in Vienna on April 4, 1787, was sold for \$47,000 — three times pre-sale estimates — to an unidentified New York dealer. A Philadelphia dealer paid \$17,000 for a letter from Poe to his friend Frederick William Thomas; it touched on Poe's plans to start a magazine called "Dickens" and his opinions of a number of contemporary American writers.

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(Continued on Page 11)

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12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
12%	12%	S&P	0.40	14	13	16	14%	14%	14%	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16	20%	17%	UnivPac	1.44	77	3	47	85%	85	85%	16								
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	Quarter Ended Sept. 30 1978	Quarter Ended Sept. 30 1977	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30 1978	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30 1977
(In thousands, except per-share amounts)				
Revenues	\$331,479	\$304,035	\$938,021	\$847,555
Operating income before income taxes and minority interests	\$ 37,585	\$ 28,935	\$ 99,207	\$ 71,937
Provision for income taxes	(9,405)	(11,908)	(26,590)	(26,255)
Minority interests	(2,606)	(2,551)	(7,855)	(7,341)
Operating income	25,574	14,476	64,762	38,341
Net realized gain on insurance investments	117	933	2,223	3,742
Income before extraordinary income (loss)	25,691	15,409	66,985	42,083
Extraordinary income (loss)	(328)	7,720	2,848	23,164
Net income	\$ 25,363	\$ 23,129	\$ 69,833	\$ 65,247
Per-Share Information:				
Operating income	\$1.85	\$1.65	\$5.89	\$4.31
Net realized gain on insurance investments	.01	.12	.22	.49
Income before extraordinary income (loss)	1.86	1.77	6.11	4.80
Extraordinary income (loss)	(.02)	1.00	.28	3.03
Net income	\$1.84	\$2.77	\$6.39	\$7.83
Fully diluted net income*	\$1.73	\$1.64	\$5.06	\$4.58
Average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding (in thousands)	12,909	7,696	10,112	7,639

*Fully diluted net income per share is based on the assumption that the common shares issuable upon the exercise of all stock purchase warrants and stock options and the conversion of all convertible securities were outstanding since July 1 for each of the quarters and since January 1 for each of the nine-month periods and remained outstanding for the entire periods.

Reliance Group Incorporated Operations, New York, E. 1. 1. 6. 22. 1970

INSURANCE Property and Casualty Operations: U.S.

Property and Casualty Operations, U.S.
Reliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia
General Casualty Company of Wisconsin, Madison
United Pacific Insurance Company, Tacoma

Property and Casualty Operations, International
Pilot Insurance Company, Toronto

Life and Health Operations, U.S.
Reliance Standard Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia
United Pacific Life Insurance Company, Tacoma

Title Operations, U.S.
Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, Philadelphia

Container Leasing Operations, Worldwide
CTI—Container Transport International, Inc., New York

Computer Leasing Operations, U.S.
Leasco Capital Equipment Corporation, New York

Computer Leasing Operations, International
Leasco Europa Ltd., New York

Consulting Operations, U.S.
Werner Associates, Inc., New York
Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., New York

Consulting and Software Operations, International
Inbucon Limited, London
Fuel & Energy Consultants Limited, London
Leasco Software Limited, Maidenhead
Moody International, Inc., London
Werner International, Brussels

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Closing Prices November 29, 1977

[illegible]

Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

Closing Prices November 29, 1978

Closing Prices November 29, 1978

Quotations in Canadian Funds
 Quotes in cents unless marked \$.

Stocks	High	Low	Close
16327 Brit Mort	322 1/2	304	320 1/2
4900 Basic Res	380	368	368
4900 Can Corn	312 1/4	311	311 1/4
2500 Dorn Telya	385	375	385
400 PCA Int	305	305	305
385 Invesco	94	94	94
12230 Lufth Lin	\$ 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
7675 Power Co	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
425 Roy T A	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
1841 Royal Bk	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2
105 Steinhilb A	32 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2
109 Telfer	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
300 Zellers	\$ 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Total sales \$27.4M shares.

**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY
 EVERYWHERE YOU GO.**

International Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune

AMEX Closing Prices November 29

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	\$ Yld.	P/E	Sis.	Close	Prev	Chg%	Close	High	Low	Div.	\$ Yld.	P/E	Sis.	Close	Prev	Chg%	Close	High	Low	Div.	\$ Yld.	P/E	Sis.	Close	Prev	Chg%	Close
100.00	95.00	2.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	5.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	5.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	5.00	100.00

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 — Cash prices in primary markets as regis-	U.S. Commodity Prices	Does High Low Class C PLYWOOD (74,622 sq ft) 100 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00
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Commodity and unit			Wed		Year Ago	
FOODS						
Cocoa (cocoa lb.)	N.A.	N.A.				
Coffee 4 Sgnts. lb.	N.A.	N.A.				
TEXTILES						
Freightcase 48x36 3/4, yd.	0.64	0.64				
METALS						
Steel sheets (PHIL.) ton	317.20	299.80				
Steel 2x2x1/4 (PHIL.) ton	212.30	214.70				
Steel sheet No. 70 PH. THP.	88.50	89.51				
Copper 100 lb.	0.38	0.38				
Copper sheet, 100 lb.	49%	40%				
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.3250					
Zinc 6 S. L. 100 lb.	1.00	1.00				
Silver N.Y. oz.	5.980					
Gold N.Y. oz.	195.60	N.A.				

CHICAGO FUTURES						
November 29, 1978						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
WHEAT						
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.						
Nov	3.17	3.17	3.04	3.17	+0.10	
Dec	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Jan	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Feb	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Mar	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Apr	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
May	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Jun	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Jul	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Aug	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Sept	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
Oct	1.39	3.64	3.39	3.43	+0.04	
SOYBEANS						
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.						
Nov	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Dec	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Jan	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Feb	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Mar	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Apr	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
May	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Jun	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Jul	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Aug	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Sept	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Oct	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
CORN						
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.						
Nov	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Dec	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Jan	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Feb	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Mar	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Apr	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
May	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Jun	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Jul	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Aug	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Sept	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
Oct	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	+0.00	
ICEBERG BROILERS						
20,000 lbs. cents per lb.						
Nov	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Dec	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Feb	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Mar	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Apr	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
May	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Jul	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Aug	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Sept	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	
Oct	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	+0.00	

PORK BELLIES		Open		High		Low		Close		Chg.	
5,000 lbs. cents per lb.											
Nov		60.20		60.80		60.80		60.77		+1.75	
Dec		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Jan		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Feb		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Mar		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Apr		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
May		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Jun		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Jul		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Aug		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Sept		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	
Oct		60.20		60.80		60.82		60.87		+1.65	

SOLDES: Tons		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar	
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Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971) November 25, 1978..... 92.20 f		5,000 bu. dollars per bu. Dec 2.24 2.25% 2.23% 2.24% - .00% Mar 2.24% 2.27% 2.25% 2.26 - .00% May 2.41 2.45% 2.43% 2.43% - .00%		Total open Interest Tues. 701, off 44 from Mon. Est. sales: 4,678; sales Tues. 3,9	
p = Preliminary f = Final		Total open Interest Tues. 51,805, off 53 from Mon.		Est. sales: 4,678; sales Tues. 3,9	

NEW YORK FUTURES					Soybeans					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
November 29, 1978					Sales Tues: 34,114					Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Total open interest Tues: 1,117, of 29 from Man.					
Dec	2.46 1/2	2.51	2.48	2.48 1/2	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	2.49 1/4	2.51 1/4	2.49	2.49 1/4	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	2.51 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.51	2.52 1/4	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	2.51 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.51	2.52 1/4	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92	62.98	62.70	62.80	-10
Feb	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	64.95	64.95	64.50	64.50	-35
Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Apr	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Jun	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Mar	62.75	62.85	62.75	62.85	-10
Total open interest Tues: 197,085, of 4-730 from Man.					Soybean Oil					Soybean Meal					Soybean Oil					
Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Dec	63.15	63.25	62.50	62.85	-30
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Feb	6.80	6.73	6.63	6.72	Apr	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	Jan	62.92				

Dec	141.25	144.00	141.25	143.98	+1.93	Total open interest Tues. 142,257, up 1, 318 from Mon.	Total open interest Tues. 6,629, up 464 from Mon.	 IMM Futures November 29, 1978
Nov	134.50	136.00	133.55	135.90	+0.30			
Oct	129.75	131.99	129.50	131.88	+1.10			
Jul	127.50	129.75	127.25	129.52	+1.28			
May	127.50	129.75	127.25	129.52	+1.28			

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SUGAR NO. 11	Jul	184.60	185.00	183.40	184.10	- 30	November 29, 1978	Dec	0.6448	0.6470	0.6440	0.6470	+ 0.0020			
113,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Aug	184.50	184.60	183.50	183.80	- 50										
	Sep	182.60	183.00	182.50	182.80	- 70										
	Oct	179.50	180.00	178.50	178.80	- 70	INCO Ltd	Sales Close								
								204-100 15	- 1/2	GUILDER	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6775	Un-

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Mar	9.86	9.96	9.88	9.75	+1.08
Est. sales: 3,150; sales Taxes 2,135.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
	30,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs				
Dec	24.10	24.75	24.10	24.72	+ .65
	BallyMtg	167,200	40% + %		
	Boeing	167,600	65% + %	Dec	\$689
	Firestone	174,800	13% + %	Nov	\$225
	Occident Pet	179,400	15% - 1/2	Jan	\$338
				Feb	\$348
				Mar	\$374
				Apr	\$377
				May	\$377
				Jun	\$377
				Jul	\$377
				Aug	\$377
				Sep	\$377
				Oct	\$377
				Nov	\$377
				Dec	\$377

Jan	24.40	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	UAC Inc	18,250	299%		Sent	5445	5445	5445	5445	+ 0.00
Feb	24.40	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	UAC Inc	18,250	299%		Sent	5445	5445	5445	5445	+ 0.00
Mar	24.40	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	UAC Inc	18,250	299%		Sent	5445	5445	5445	5445	+ 0.00
Apr	24.40	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	UAC Inc	18,250	299%		Sent	5445	5445	5445	5445	+ 0.00
May	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	Texaco Inc	152,000	299%	- 1%	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5815	Unl
Jun	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	Texaco Inc	152,000	299%	- 1%	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5815	Unl
Jul	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50	Romated Inc	151,400	8%	7%	Initial 0.50 omitted					
Aug	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50					STERLING					
Sep	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50					1,5000	1,5000	1,5000	1,5000	+ 0.00	
Oct	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50										
Nov	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50										
Dec	24.35	24.50	24.50	24.50	+ .50										

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Est. sales: 500; sales Tues. 576.		NISE Index		WORKING PLAN	
Total open interest Tues. 9,681, off 111 from Mon.	LIVE BEEF CATTLE	High	Low	Close	N.C.
	40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	52.74	52.38	52.38	-4.75
	Dec.	54.90	57.60	57.60	-5.92
	Composite	52.74	52.38	52.38	-4.75
	Industrials	52.74	52.38	52.38	-5.92

COTTON No. 2, \$0.000 (100 bolls per lb.)		COTTON No. 2, \$0.000 (100 bolls per lb.)		COTTON No. 2, \$0.000 (100 bolls per lb.)	
Jan	56.90	57.75	56.87	57.70	+30
Feb	57.90	58.70	57.70	58.62	+37
Mar	58.11	59.15	58.11	59.15	+38
Apr	60.80	61.80	60.80	61.77	+65
May	62.80	63.77	62.80	63.76	+68
Jun	64.80	65.75	64.80	65.75	+70
Jul	66.80	67.75	66.80	67.75	+72
Aug	68.80	69.75	68.80	69.75	+74
Sep	70.80	71.75	70.80	71.75	+76
Oct	72.80	73.75	72.80	73.75	+78
Nov	74.80	75.75	74.80	75.75	+80
Dec	76.80	77.75	76.80	77.75	+82
Jan	78.80	79.75	78.80	79.75	+84
Feb	80.80	81.75	80.80	81.75	+86
Mar	82.80	83.75	82.80	83.75	+88
Apr	84.80	85.75	84.80	85.75	+90
May	86.80	87.75	86.80	87.75	+92
Jun	88.80	89.75	88.80	89.75	+94
Jul	90.80	91.75	90.80	91.75	+96
Aug	92.80	93.75	92.80	93.75	+98
Sep	94.80	95.75	94.80	95.75	+100
Oct	96.80	97.75	96.80	97.75	+102
Nov	98.80	99.75	98.80	99.75	+104
Dec	100.80	101.75	100.80	101.75	+106

Jul	73.95	74.68	73.70	74.30	+0.63	Dec	61.62	62.58	61.82	62.30	+ .48
Aug <td>67.70 <td>68.20 <td>67.60 <td>68.10 <td>+0.45 <td>Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	67.70 <td>68.20 <td>67.60 <td>68.10 <td>+0.45 <td>Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	68.20 <td>67.60 <td>68.10 <td>+0.45 <td>Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	67.60 <td>68.10 <td>+0.45 <td>Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	68.10 <td>+0.45 <td>Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	+0.45 <td>Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td></td>	Jan <td>62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td></td>	62.70 <td>63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td></td>	63.05 <td>62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td></td>	62.42 <td>62.95 <td>-.45 </td></td>	62.95 <td>-.45 </td>	-.45
Sep <td>66.37 <td>66.59 <td>66.05 <td>66.38 <td>+0.32 <td>Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	66.37 <td>66.59 <td>66.05 <td>66.38 <td>+0.32 <td>Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	66.59 <td>66.05 <td>66.38 <td>+0.32 <td>Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	66.05 <td>66.38 <td>+0.32 <td>Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	66.38 <td>+0.32 <td>Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	+0.32 <td>Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td></td>	Feb <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td></td>	62.40 <td>62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td></td>	62.70 <td>62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td></td>	62.40 <td>62.70 <td>-.30 </td></td>	62.70 <td>-.30 </td>	-.30

	Shares	Sales	*Ebit
November 28	109,281	239,452	2,257
December 27	116,774	245,390	2,243
November 24	167,745	145,738	1,270

Est. sales: 7,750; sales TUES. 42,21	Est. sales: 2,407; sales TUES. 37,032	November 22..... 92,730 29,073 1,597	stamp benefits.
Total open interest TUES. 34,757, off 185 from Mon.	Total open interest TUES. 37,078, off 283 from Mon.	November 21..... 114,550 29,073 1,597	Carol Foreman, assistant agriculture secretary, said that eligible "cities, counties or other political
COPPER	FEEDER CATTLE	These totals are included in the sales figures.	
		AMERICAN METAL ACTIVES	

25,000 lbs., cents per lb.					42,000 lbs., cents per lb.						
Dec	65.40	65.60	66.25	65.45	+0.40	Jan	74.30	75.57	74.25	74.57	+ .40
Dec	66.20	66.35	66.85	66.20	+0.40	Jan	74.40	75.25	74.25	75.22	+ .52
Mar	67.85	67.90	67.35	67.35	+0.40	Apr	74.60	74.75	74.85	74.75	+ .55

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Sep	76.45	76.45	76.25	76.45	+0.25	Est. sales: 2,176; sales Tues. 1,653.	Instrum Sys Spector Ind	42,900 35,400	1% 6% — %
Est. sales: 8,200; sales Tues. 10,794.						Total open interest Tues. 20,622, up 377 from Mon.	Today's AMEX net work		
Total open interest Tues. 90,453, up 1,476.						would demand no regular work and would require stamp recipients to work to earn the value of their commissions if their family income			

N.Y.Silver				IVE HOGS				Close				less than the stamps' value.			
5,000 fine oz. cents per lb.				30,000 lbs. cents per lb.				Volume (in millions)							
Dec	59.65	59.60	59.60	Dec	52.60	53.35	53.75	Dec	2.80	2.78					
Jan	59.65	59.60	59.60	Jan	52.60	53.07	52.75	Jan	1.64	1.64					
Feb	59.65	59.65	59.60	Feb	48.40	49.55	49.42	Feb	0.88	0.80					
Mar	59.65	59.65	59.60	Mar	48.40	49.55	49.42	Mar	0.60	0.50					
Apr	59.65	59.65	59.60	Apr	48.40	49.55	49.42	Apr	1.46	1.50					
May	59.65	59.65	59.60	May	48.40	49.55	49.42	May	1.46	1.50					
Jun	59.65	59.65	59.60	Jun	48.40	49.55	49.42	Jun	1.46	1.50					
Jul	59.65	59.65	59.60	Jul	48.40	49.55	49.42	Jul	1.46	1.50					
Aug	59.65	59.65	59.60	Aug	48.40	49.55	49.42	Aug	1.46	1.50					
Sep	59.65	59.65	59.60	Sep	48.40	49.55	49.42	Sep	1.46	1.50					
Oct	59.65	59.65	59.60	Oct	48.40	49.55	49.42	Oct	1.46	1.50					
Nov	59.65	59.65	59.60	Nov	48.40	49.55	49.42	Nov	1.46	1.50					
Dec	59.65	59.65	59.60	Dec	48.40	49.55	49.42	Dec	1.46	1.50					

Mar	406.10	608.50	596.30	599.50	-1.80	Jun	50.40	51.50	50.20	51.47	+ 27	Unchanged	242	243
May	610.10	616.00	607.00	609.00	-1.50	Jul	51.50	51.85	50.75	51.87	+ 23	Total Issues	843	849
Jul	622.50	624.00	612.50	616.00	-0.70	Aug	48.55	49.20	48.15	49.20	+ 28	1977 Issues	17	17
Jul	625.50	625.50	625.00	626.00	-0.40	Oct	47.75	47.75	47.75	47.75	0	New 1978 Issues	17	17
Jul	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	0						American Stamp Index			

Jan	649.50	649.50	649.50	-0.28
Feb	649.50	649.50	649.50	-0.28
Mar	650.00	660.00	654.00	-0.20
May	666.70	670.00	668.00	-0.10
Jul	669.50	678.00	674.50	-0.10
Sep	684.50	684.50	684.50	-0.20

Est. sales:	7,409; sales Taxes, \$751.
Total open interest Tms. 21,353; up 462 from 20,891.	

High	Low	Close	Chg.
147.44	145.98	146.73	+1.21

\$1 increase by 400,000 by 1980, as official said today.

Est. sales: 18,500; sales Tues. 30,239.
Total open interest Tues. 310,743, up 4,006 from Mon.

PLATINUM				
50 Troy oz.s dollars per troy oz.				
Jan	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Feb	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Mar	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Apr	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
May	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Jun	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Jul	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Aug	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Sep	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Oct	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Nov	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30
Dec	322.00	328.80	317.80	326.30

Oct	333.00	332.00	325.50	327.80	-0.50
Nov	336.00	331.00	331.00	330.50	-0.20
Dec	337.00	336.80	336.80	332.90	-0.20

Est. sales: 1,785; sales Tues. 1,571.	NEW LUM—66	DYEING AND FINISHING
Total open interest Tues. 8,753, off 104 from Mon.	AltoPw 79¢ AltoP 81¢40 AltilPd AltilPd	
GOLD 100 trey ounce contracts	GldWstFlw Goodrich GldHorlton GldHorlton	Occd 3.60¢ OnHd 3.20¢ OnPw 3.60¢ OnHd 3.60¢
		1. The Government of Jamaica, acting for and on behalf of the Arigonoboa Company of Jamaica, is hereby inviting tenders for the supply of

Dec	193,0	199,0	192,3	191,9	= 0,70	Bard CR	HandyHar ver	Overn Tran	3,7 million yards of loam-state polyester/cotton (65%/35%) fabric for processing,	Engelmann
Jan						Backman N	Iulini CA	Overn Tran	dyeing and finishing.	
Feb	197,0	199,0	196,0	196,0	= 0,00	Bangor Spn	Iulini PI	PennCan ver	The purchase is to be financed by De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkel-	
Jan	197,0	202,0	195,10	195,40	= 0,80	Bell Forge	Iulini PI	PennCan ver		
							Iulini PI	PennCan ver		

AGU	200.00	200.00	200.00	1.00	—	0.00	Bunker Hill	Interpace Int	Penway Inc	Inglewood, NV, as a part of the Netherlands Government Program of Technical & Financial Assistance to the Government of Jamaica.
AGO	210.00	210.00	210.00	1.00	—	0.00	CPNRI	JohnCn 2st	Plurify 1,250f	
SEP	207.40	211.20	206.00	204.50	—	0.00	Kent City DLI	PSID 3,500f	PSID 3,500f	
AUG	212.00	212.00	212.50	212.00	—	0.00	Chem NY	KCPCL 3,800f	PSEG 6,800f	
OCT	216.00	219.00	214.00	213.00	—	0.00	Cling 4st	MarCor11.20sf	RTVRef Tr	

2. Copies of the complete invitation to Tender Documents, which contains detailed specifications of the required fabric, may be obtained from:

Fee	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Apr	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
May	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Jun	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Jul	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Aug	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Sep	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Oct	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Nov	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Dec	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70
Total	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.70	--0.70

The Managing Director, Arigonabo Company of Jamaica, Ltd.,
P.O. Box 9, Spanish Town, Jamaica (Telex "N" 2153 ARITEX JA).

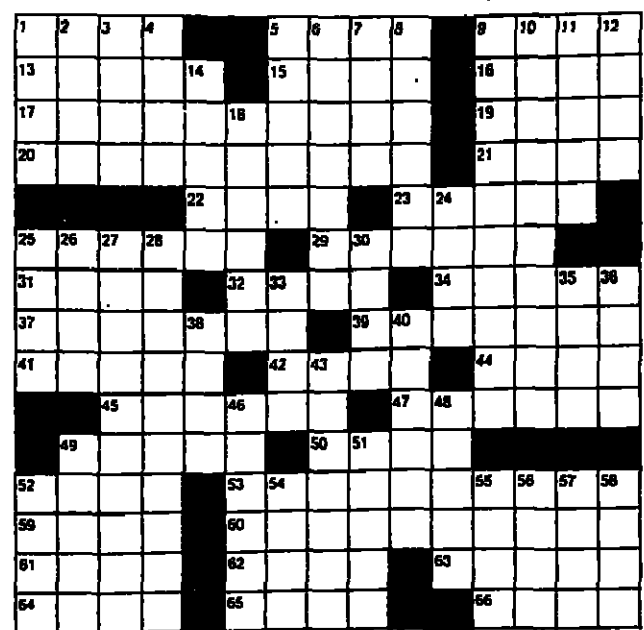
3. Tenders will be required to reach the Managing Director of the Arigonabo

001	ALC. 15.00; NYS. 23.94; NADA Est. sales: \$5,000; sales: Tusa 24,864	Crack N1 3rd NYS 8.500th Duggan L EMPD 581 Genlstr pf	Talcant N1 Uncl N1 2.50 Wachovia pf Wern Lamb	Company of Jamaica Ltd. at the above address not later than December 14th, 1978. They will be opened at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 15th, 1978, at Arizapanga's offices. Their successful tenderer, if any, will be informed by telecommunication shortly thereafter.
Total open interest Tues. 130,040, up 3% from Mon.				

100

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809-827

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Pre-Nadia sensation
5 Birds from Down Under
9 Silent one
13 Idlers
15 Insurance adjuster's concern
16 Whet
17 Investigated
19 Years without end
20 Specter
21 — out (makes do)
22 Handle, in Haiti
23 Executed paragon of Elizabeth I
25 Evil intent
26 Took a break
31 Balanchine ballet
32 Austria's cousin
34 Parisian school
37 Stipulation
39 Fills in the potholes
41 "— alive!"
42 "Pen" part
44 Containers for beer
- DOWN**
- 45 — Pete (cheap liquor)
47 Loath (intensity)
49 Weird Sisters
50 Ferrara family
52 A sound of music
53 Resembled
59 "Hep"
60 Pictured
61 Hammer part
62 British statesman
63 Pent up
64 Boots one
65 — up (freshen)
66 Gainsay
- PEANUTS**
- 14 Glacial ice form
18 Oblong eateries
24 — up
25 Atlas contents
26 Taj Mahal site
27 Cares for
28 Wheels, reels, etc.
30 Title held by 23 across
33 Pawn
35 Shanks' mare
36 Being
38 Words of understanding
40 Cheers
43 Run the — (scan)
46 Dozing
48 — Sanskrit
49 More elegant
51 Lizard
52 Motto of Rhode Island
54 Wave, on the Riviera
55 Burden
56 He wrote "A Loss of Roses"
57 Sharp
58 MacDonald's co-star

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	11	52	Overcast	MADRID	5	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Fair	MILAN	27	Fair
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy	MONTREAL	4	Fair
ANTWERP	13	55	Showers	MOSCOW	-17	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Overcast	MUNICH	-23	Snow
BELGRADE	1	34	Snow	NEW YORK	2	Mist
BERLIN	1	34	Rain	NICE	10	Overcast
BRUSSELS	1	34	Fair	PARIS	13	Overcast
BUCHAREST	9	48	Overcast	PRAGUE	-6	Fair
BUDAPEST	1	34	Snow	SOFIA	-13	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	0	Snow
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Overcast	TEHRAN	1	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	Overcast
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy	TOKYO	10	Fair
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast	TUNIS	9	Showers
FLORENCE	4	40	Overcast	VIENNA	1	Snow
FRANKFURT	-1	30	Overcast	WASHINGTON	4	Rain
GENEVA	3	32	Overcast	ZURICH	-7	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-5	23	Overcast		-26	Rain
ISTANBUL	15	59	Showers			
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy			
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy			
LONDON	9	49	Mist			
LOS ANGELES	28	68	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 17 hours GMT; Last America's at 2000 GMT; All others at 19 hours GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 29, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds, whose quotes are based on bid prices. The following margin symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

(d) Bantam Fund \$F 74.60
(d) Bantam Fund \$F 74.60
(d) Bantam Fund \$F 74.60
(d) Bantam Fund \$F 74.60

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.

(d) CSE Fund \$F 14.87
(d) CSE Fund \$F 14.87
(d) CSE Fund \$F 14.87
(d) CSE Fund \$F 14.87

BRITANNIA TRUST (NAT.) LTD.

(d) Universal Dollar Trust \$5.64
(d) Universal Dollar Trust \$5.64
(d) Universal Dollar Trust \$5.64
(d) Universal Dollar Trust \$5.64

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL.

(d) Capital Int'l Fund \$12.46
(d) Capital Int'l Fund \$12.46
(d) Capital Int'l Fund \$12.46
(d) Capital Int'l Fund \$12.46

CREDIT SUISSE.

(d) Actions Suisse \$F 20.70
(d) Actions Suisse \$F 20.70
(d) Actions Suisse \$F 20.70
(d) Actions Suisse \$F 20.70

DIY INVESTMENT FRANKFURT.

(d) Concorde DM 20.80
(d) Concorde DM 20.80
(d) Concorde DM 20.80
(d) Concorde DM 20.80

FIDELITY FUND INC.

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14

FIDELITY FUND INC. (N.Y.)

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assn. \$22.14

G.M. MANAGEMENT LTD.

(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. \$14.48
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. \$14.48
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. \$14.48
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. \$14.48

JANUS FUND INC.

(d) Janus Fund \$F 17.37
(d) Janus Fund \$F 17.37
(d) Janus Fund \$F 17.37
(d) Janus Fund \$F 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT'L. (N.Y.)

(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth \$F 20.80
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth \$F 20.80
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth \$F 20.80
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth \$F 20.80

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (BERMUDA)

(d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. \$F 14.77
(d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. \$F 14.77
(d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. \$F 14.77
(d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. \$F 14.77

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.

(d) Sofid Fund \$F 14.77
(d) Sofid Fund \$F 14.77
(d) Sofid Fund \$F 14.77
(d) Sofid Fund \$F 14.77

SWISS BANK CORP.

(d) Swiss Bank Corp. \$F 14.77
(d) Swiss Bank Corp. \$F 14.77
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(d) Swiss Bank Corp. \$F 14.77

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.

(d) Union Bank \$F 14.77
(d) Union Bank \$F 14.77
(d) Union Bank \$F 14.77
(d) Union Bank \$F 14.77

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT.

(d) Union Invest \$F 14.77
(d) Union Invest \$F 14.77
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(d) Union Invest \$F 14.77

PEANUTS

SLAM

THAT STUPID CHARLIE BROWN! HE HAD THE NERVE TO SAY THAT I'M NOT PERFECT!

SO I SUPPOSE YOU HIT HIM, HUH?

RATS! I KNEW I FORGOT SOMETHING!

AS CHILDREN WE WERE EXTREMELY POOR.

HOW POOR WERE YOU?

WE HAD TO WEIGH-IN FOR A POLE POSITION AT THE DINNER TABLE.

DAGWOOD, YOU HAVEN'T SAID ONE WORD TO ME ALL THRU BREAKFAST!

BURP

EXCUSE ME

WELL, ANYWAY... IT'S A START!

YOU PUT 82 MEN IN ONE TRUCK? SARGE! HOW COULD YOU DO SUCH A THING?

CANVAS TOPS

I'M OFF, MATE. AN' DON'T TRY TO STOP ME - MY MIND'S MADE UP.

ON YOUR WAY BACK ENOUGH TO BUY THE FISH AND CHIPS

IT'S YOUR TURN!!

I MUST WARN YOU, DUKE, ALL OF THE CUPS ON MY GREENS ARE 30 FEET DEEP

HOW DO YOU GET THE BALL BACK WHEN YOU SINK A PUTT?

WHEN YOU CAN SAY YOU MADE A 32 FOOT PUTT, WHO CARES ABOUT THE BALL?

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF RITA?

SHE'S VERY ATTRACTIVE -- AND SEEMS TO BE BRIGHT, KEITH / I CAN UNDERSTAND YOUR ATTRACTION TO HER / LIKE YOU, SHE'S A REBEL AT HEART!

THE QUESTION IS, WHAT HAPPENS WHEN TWO REBELS GET TOGETHER?

I'D THINK THAT LIFE WOULD NEVER BE DULL!

I MUST REMEMBER TO TAKE MY MEDICATION! I FORGOT THE NOON-TIME CAPSULE AGAIN! I FEEL A HEADACHE COMING ON!

EVEN THOUGH I'M WORRIED, I'LL TAKE YOU HOME INSTEAD OF SPYING ON DESMOND, HONEY.

LET'S KEEP OUR FINGERS CROSSED FOR HIM, RIP.

WHILE BACK AT THE CLUB EVEREST...

HA, HA, SO YOU PUT BLANKS IN MY GUN AND SWEARED DYE ON YOUR SHIRT, EH, DOC?

HE DOESN'T SEEM LIKE A DESPERATE KILLER AT ALL, DESMOND.

THEY JUST RESEMBLE PLAYFUL CHILDREN, WIGGERS...

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAWNT

DYKEE

ROUGAC

BINGGE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAMUT WELSH UPHELD SQUALL

Answer: A very fine wood was in evidence—SAWDUST

DENNIS THE MENACE

I HAVE A CERTAIN IMPORTANCE WHEN ANGRY!

Don't they know who I am?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAMUT WELSH UPHELD SQUALL

Answer: A very fine wood was in evidence—SAWDUST

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

JAMES JONES
A Friendship

By Willie Morris. Doubleday. Illustrated, 259 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"GODDAM I love you, Willie. You're my best friend," says James Jones to Willie Morris near the end of "James Jones: A Friendship." "I love you too," Morris answers him. "You're the best friend I ever had." Unless you are very much caught up in the spirit of this touching homage to the novelist, who died in 1977 of congestive heart failure at the age of 56, you are going to avert your eyes at this exchange. Indeed, it would be easy to debunk this entire book, if you were of a mind to do so. For one thing, in reconstructing the career of James Jones, it tells a story that is already largely familiar, and it does so, in large part, with other people's words.

For another thing, there is the specter of literary cronyism hanging over the project. Writing is a lonely business, we all know and understand, and writers, especially male American ones, seem to have a special need for the saloons and their gangs, no doubt to compensate for the lack of what most of the rest of us get around the water cooler or along the assembly line or in the clubhouse or over lunch. But when writers rush into print to celebrate the sorts of friendship that the rest of us enjoy in relative obscurity, we have the right to be wary.

Finally, there is the matter of critical objectivity. Does Morris serve Jones' literary reputation by praising his work in the framework of his personal devotion to the man? I happen to agree with Morris' judgment that it was wrong to dismiss Jones, as too many critics did, for being a one-book ("From Here to Eternity") or a one-subject (World War II) writer. I also share Jones' opinion that, as one of Jones' editors put it, "his being an expatriate... worked against him in the New York literary establishment—this hotshot, hayseed Midwesterner who goes and gets some literary pretensions and settles in Paris and has a 'salon.' But it is Morris likely to win over any detractors by closing his eyes to Jones' shortcomings as a writer and by carrying on as if he stood alone at the apex of the U.S. literary pantheon?

Nostalgia by Proxy

All of this and more can be said of "James Jones: A Friendship," and it is all I would have said had the book left me cold. But it didn't leave me cold. If nothing else, it inspired a kind of nostalgia by proxy for the good times in Paris from 1968 until 1973, when so many Americans passing through would drop in at the Joneses' house on the Ile St. Louis to play poker or argue politics or dance to the music of the 1940s or watch a tipsy James Baldwin mount the pulpit that the Joneses kept in their living room and heap fire and brimstone on the evils of drinking. (One day at lunch Andre Malraux talked so incessantly that he failed to notice the family dog pulling the leg of lamb off the table or the family children pulling it back on again.)

And there is a good deal else. It would be one thing if Morris were merely sympathetic. But he reveals the deep feelings behind his affection—his identification with Jones' middle-American, small-town outlook on things; his discovery of Jones at the time when he (Morris) was relinquishing the editorship of Harper's magazine and feeling the pain of his loss of status in literary Manhattan, and his consequent admiration for what he saw

as Jones' constancy, strength, wariness and "bedrock integrity and, not least, the sheer fun he had in Jones during the final years of the novelist's life, when he Long Island. In short, "James Jones: A Friendship" is as much an autobiography as it is a portrait of another, and, as self-exploration stands as a fitting embellishment of Morris' earlier autobiography "North Towards Home."

Finally, there is Jones himself, who comes off as an appealing son in these pages. I don't mean take anything away from Morris' book. In any case, it was he who solicited the words, and are all the more effective because thousands of Morris' own. So is the following sketch by the elist Wilfrid Sheard that Jones most sharply into focus: "brought in the doorway by Bridgehampton, L.I. Jones looked like a statue of a classical god... who is forgotten and turns up right time for the next [war]. Jaw out, feet planted, eyes wary; for a fight or a laugh, which was on today's agenda. He was as if he had just stolen the cigar and was smoking the hell of it. And the same as the made ground were there, down a white wine or asking how he you were making out in this world."

"The statue was a work of art and only an artist could have duced it. Up close, Jones was gentlest of men. His fighting were over, he'd done all that right time of life for it, and he some of the last afternoon prizefighter with nothing to prove. If a brawl had broken he would either have waded with interest, or broken it up turned ugly."

"Standing with him on his one night, listening to records, I had no cramped tongue myself to a cramped sycamore, with GIs racing the to get drunk and get laid as forget what they'd seen and they had still to see. While people are forgetting, artists remembering. And Jones the was born back then, the image of his subject (which is better than looking like a w but of course much more than a funny, grouchy, courteous who lived exultantly in the gr Oldly enough. I never heard talk about World War II. He'd have to."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, book reviewer for The New Times.

For Sale: Brick In Valentine's Day Massacre

VANCOUVER, Canada, Nov (UPI)—George Patey wants his pile of 413 old, chipped, clay bricks. Asking price: \$413. But these aren't just any bricks. Once, when assembly gangs, they were a 7-by-11 wall that seven Chicago gang stood against on Feb. 14, 1929 they were machine-gunned to in a battle for control of the rackets. They are what remain the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

Patey, a travel agent, has on the bricks since the wall was down in 1968. "At the time I working on the opening of a restaurant with a Roaring Twenties theme but the owner's wife thought it wall was too gory for the restaurant trade so I kept it," said Patey.

The bricks will be placed in individual glass cases with a certificate of authenticity. Each brick is expected to sell for \$1,000, Patey says. The bricks are numbered in case someone wants to buy all 413 to reconstruct the wall.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal is a good example of a type of play that is often overlooked in practice, the dummy reversal.

South lands in four spades by a simple route after his partner has opened one no-trump. An expert North would perhaps bid four clubs after the jump to three spades, thus showing the club ace and interest in a spade slam. But the result would be the same, for South would sign off in four spades.

To avoid compromising his honor or positions in the side suits, West leads a trump, and this turns out, more or less accidentally, to give the declarer a difficult problem. Any other lead would enable him to play clubs at every opportunity and to ruff his fourth club in the dummy.

But after the trump lead, this plan would fail, rather unluckily, because West has length in both black suits. The declarer would succeed if East began with at least three trumps or at least three clubs, but as it is the defenders would lead trumps whenever they can, leaving South with only nine tricks.

The right play after the trump lead is to win in dummy, cash the diamond ace and ruff a diamond

low. Then South can maneuver ruff dummy's remaining diamonds with his high trumps, and he erases with six trump tricks and tricks in the side suits. The ruff erases reduce his trumps in they are shorter than the dummy, creating the extra trick that is needed.

Notice that South does not use a three-two trump break. If he did the dummy reversal would be inferior plan.

NORTH (D)			
♠A10	♥A8	♦A864	♣A75
WEST	♠987	♥QJ	♦QJ987
♣KJ97	♦Q1032	♣K4	
♣Q1032			
SOUTH			
♠KQ654	♥K76	♦5	♣632
♣K76	♦5		
♣632			
Both sides were vulnerable. The diagrammed deal is a good example of a type of play that is often overlooked in practice, the dummy reversal.			
North	East	South	West
1NT	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♣	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the spade nine.			

"WHEN YOU'RE EATIN' A HOTDOG, JOEY... ALWAYS KEEP YOUR FINGER ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUN!"

Art Buchwald

Up Against the Wall
In a Chinese Puzzle

WASHINGTON — Just when you think they have everything straightened out in China, somebody puts up a wall poster and throws all China-watchers into a tizzy.

Almost everyone I've met who has come back from China has praise for how well organized everything is and how disciplined the people are. But whether we want to admit it or not, the People's Republic is still having an identity problem.

Take the case of Lao Po. Lao Po has a house behind a wall. It is a perfect place for a poster, and every morning when Lao Po wakes up he's afraid to go out and look at the wall.

A few months ago a poster had been stuck on his wall defaming the "Gang of Four" and singing the praises of Hua Kuo-feng, Mao's successor.

The people standing in front of Lao Po's house seemed satisfied and thanked Lao Po for bringing them such good news. Lao passed out rice wine to all the poster readers so they could toast Hua Kuo-feng, and at the same time revile the "Gang of Four" for disgracing the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung.

A few weeks later Lao Po sleepily opened his gate to see another poster on his wall. This one reviled Hua Kuo-feng as a secret ally of the "Gang of Four" and one of the masterminds behind the ouster of Defense Minister Peng Teh-huai.

What the poster failed to mention was that Mao Tse-tung had personally purged Peng in 1959.

ter Peng had criticized Mao's excesses in the disastrous Great Leap Forward.

The people reading the poster turned on Lao Po and said, "What in the name of Mao is going on?"

Lao Po nervously replied, "It is true that this poster is on my wall, but I am not responsible for the opinions expressed on it, though I am certain it wouldn't be here if it didn't have the full approval of the people who are in power."

"And who is in power?" said Lao Po, scurrying back into his house. For nights, Lao Po couldn't sleep. He kept peeking out his window hoping to see who was putting up another poster. But whoever did it managed to do so without being observed.

A week later there was a racket in front of the house. A new wall poster proclaimed that Mao Tse-tung was personally responsible for many of China's political problems, and had collaborated with the "Gang of Four" to bring down Tao Chu and Peng Chen, who had been disgraced during the Cultural Revolution.

Lao Po refused to open the gate as poster readers gazed at him. "Are you trying to tell us Mao is out?" someone yelled.

"Please," Lao Po pleaded, "I have nothing to do with what is posted on my wall. I am sorry I own a wall. If anyone wants it, they can have it."

"You can't get out of your responsibility that easily," a peasant doctor yelled. "If Mao is not the father of us all, then who is?"

"It should be on a poster next week," Lao Po said.

"It better be," a schoolteacher said, "or we're canceling our subscription to your wall."

Last week a poster went up announcing party Chairman Hua was a noddle. Mao was a pork choker. Chou En-lai was a wonton leader and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had been elected grand marshal of Peking's Rose Bowl parade.

It was too much for Lao Po's wall readers to take. They went into his house and thrashed him within an inch of his life. When the police asked why they had done it, the reply was, "You couldn't walk past Lao Po's house without his giving you some kind of bad news."

Mary Blume

Electronic Music Strikes 'Gold'

PARIS (IHT) — Electronic music has been around for a while, but it never gained a wide audience — until this past year, when one album sold a record-breaking five million copies.

The album was "Oxygene," by the young French composer Jean Michel Jarre. His newest work, "Equinoxe," came out in France last week, winning its composer two *disques d'or* on release day (a gold *disque d'or* represents sales of 100,000). This week "Equinoxe" goes on sale in 30 more countries, and pre-release orders already total 1.5 million albums.

Jarre, a dark, soft-spoken slip of a man who turned 30 last August, is married to the actress Charlotte Rampling, and they live with their three children on the left bank of the Seine, just outside Paris, where Jarre has set up his machines in a former dining room. Right now, on his way to London and Los Angeles, he is in that odd state of suspension, between the private creation of a work and the moment when it becomes public property. "Oxygene" is so close to your work, then it takes off in the most extraordinary way.

Jarre is taking off with it — on a promotion and lecture tour of the United States, where he is the biggest French recording star since a singing nun named Sister Soudier (who was, in fact, Belgian).

"This is all part of my work as a composer," he says. "One hundred years ago Tchaikovsky wrote a symphony and then conducted it before a live public. Today there is a screen between the composer and the public — the power of the media and the fact that music is heard through hi-fi and loudspeakers separate you from your audience."

Jarre composes on machines with the help of an electronics engineer, Michel Geiss. While a synthesizer is a common enough component of pop orchestras these days, Jarre refuses to use any conventional instruments at all. His success lies in producing a sound that is different but not remote.

"Equinoxe," he points out, is even more simple melodically than "Oxygene," and its second side is more dancey. It is music that is modern but at the same time perfectly cosy, rather as if

It is music that is modern but at the same time perfectly cosy, rather as if Hal the computer in '2001' were to break into 'Home, Sweet Home.'

Hal the computer in "2001" were to break into "Home, Sweet Home."

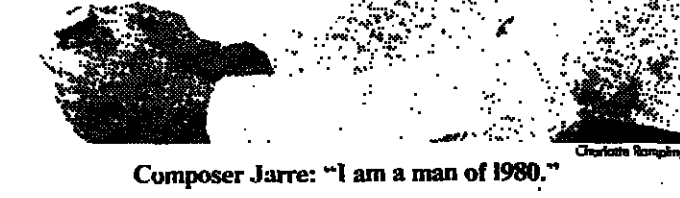
The son of film composer Maurice Jarre ("Lawrence of Arabia," "Dr. Zhivago"), Jean Michel Jarre had a conventional musical education at the Paris Conservatoire. He also took a degree in literature, writing his thesis on "The Poetics of Literature and Music," with emphasis on Goethe and Bertolt.

Later, he worked with Pierre Schaeffer at the austere and avant-garde Groupe de Recherches Musicales. "I left because they didn't do music. They did philosophy applied to music, mathematics applied to music, but no music." In 1971, an electronic composition of his was played at the Paris Opera, the first such work to be heard there, he says.

"There is a certain amount of confusion when people talk about electronic music — they think of gadgets and robots and 'Star Wars.' But it isn't the music or the composer that is electronic, it is just the instrument."

"The conventional instruments that are still used today were developed in the 17th century and now they must wear artificial limbs — microphones, speakers. I think we should use instruments suited to our times and our culture: 99 percent of music is listened to through electronic means."

"I am a man of 1980 — why work with instruments that are 300 years old? I work with my engineer the way a 17th-century musician worked with his instrument maker. The instruments I work on are more adapted to ex-



Composer Jarre: "I am a man of 1980."

press emotions than traditional instruments. A piano has a specific sound: with an electronic instrument you can invent its sound."

Jarre is given to such phrases as "I am looking for an ecology of feeling," and is against the elitism that he finds in both the world of electronic music ("It's music in surgical gowns — all head and no heart") and that of conventional musical instruments.

"People are always saying they would like to play an instrument but they never learned. There should be nothing to learn. Eastern and African music are as complex and sophisticated as our own, but only in the West do we have a written *so-fa*, a set of rules. In the United States they now have small synthesizers in schools — before learning to make music, the child learns to make sounds, which is as it should be. There is no *so-fa* in painting. When a child draws, you don't tell him about the golden section or the laws of perspective right off; you just let him draw."

"With a piano you have to learn an entire system before you can play. A synthesizer permits a whole new freedom. It is basically empirical in approach. Of course there is always a point

at which empiricism isn't enough, and a technique will develop of itself to make the way shorter for future generations."

Jarre is writing a book on communication and another album for 1979.

The Paris Opera ballet will shortly dance to "Oxygene"; it is says Jarre, "The first time that the No. 1 on the charts will be heard at the Opera. It shows that music need not belong to a ghetto or specific category."

In the U.S. when "Oxygene" hit the top of the charts it hit the top of all charts. "It was top in jazz, pop, classical and even country," Jarre says. "It just shows that the moment you can't be put in a box you can mean everything or nothing. Psychologists use 'Oxygene' in therapy and they dance to it in discos. I've had letters from everyone from a Swiss shepherd to a Los Angeles lawyer. The Swiss shepherd — he was a retired Swiss shepherd — said my music made him see his fields and his flocks once more. The letters all say more or less the same thing: 'Oxygene' made them feel like traveling, like dreaming."

"For me the aim of creation is to send the person who receives the work on a voyage. My sole duty is to leave the itinerary entirely up to them."

PEOPLE: Perelman III in China; Car Trip Abandoned

American humorist S.J. Perelman, 74, hospitalized in Peking, has abandoned plans to become the first person to bring a privately owned car into China. Perelman arrived in China over the weekend to arrange completion of an 8,000-mile journey from France, a reversal of his famous 1907 Peking-to-Paris car race.

But he suffered a bronchitis attack and was hospitalized with a condition doctors said verged on pneumonia. Perelman drove his 1949 MG sports car 8,000 miles across Europe, the Middle East and India; he spent a month in Hong Kong making arrangements for his car to be sent by train to the Chinese capital. Foreigners are not permitted to drive through China — a privately owned car has not been brought in since the Communist takeover in 1949. Undaunted, Perelman went ahead to Peking anyway to "confront the doubting Thomases, Cassandra, prophets of doom and assorted ravens who croaked that the trip would never succeed."

Commenting on his reception, he said, "When the 1907 race was planned as a Paris-to-Peking event, China offered to host the start of the race and so contestants came to the Chinese capital first. In my case, like a guest arriving unannounced for dinner, I popped up begging for hospitality and the Chinese graciously supplied another chair. But his illness has apparently canceled any chances for bringing the car in, so the race will be abandoned."

Perelman said "I had sent home to his cosy garage in Pennsylvania. Perelman will remain in Capital Hill in Peking for several days."

For one member of the Carter administration, there's been a divorce, and for two others, a marriage is in the offing. Presidential aide Hamilton Jordan and his wife of eight years, Nancy, were divorced; friends said there was a "limited alimony" settlement. Mrs. Jordan, who was separated from her husband a year ago, continues to do volunteer work on the staff of

Rosalynn Carter. "Sometime before Christmas," Hudding Carter 34, the State Department's chief spokesman, will marry Patricia Derian, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. Mrs. Derian, divorced in 1976, has three children, and Carter, recently divorced, has four.

Mrs. Derian said that contrary to some reports, theirs was not an "office romance." Carter is from Greenville, Miss., and she is from Jackson, and they met in the 1960s. Mrs. Derian said, "Elsewhere on the marital front, author Norman Mailer is being sued for divorce by his fourth wife and she wants \$100,000 among other payments — \$1,000 a week so that she can resume her acting career. Mrs. Beverly Sills, 51, Mailer claims the author's many affairs ruined their marriage. The two were wed in 1963 and separated in 1970. She filed suit in Barnstable, Mass. Probate Court, and wants custody of her two sons, all school-age, and medical bills paid by Mailer's insurance and possession of his \$135,000 house in Provincetown, Mass."

George Kirby will have a captive audience for a long, long time. The 52-year-old comedian — already under a 10-year federal prison sentence for selling narcotics to an undercover agent — pleaded guilty in Las Vegas to state charges of selling drugs, and was sentenced to two concurrent terms of 20 years. Kirby, free on \$50,000 bail during appeal of the federal conviction, was taken to jail immediately on the state sentence. . . . It was from a "Dog Day Afternoon" for John Wojtowicz, who was released from prison six years and three months after a bizarre bank robbery that inspired the movie. Wojtowicz, now 33, had tried to rob a Chase Manhattan branch bank in Brooklyn, but it went sour when police arrived — and turned into a 14-hour drama that ended with Wojtowicz captured, a confederate slain and seven hostages freed at Kennedy Airport. Wojtowicz, who pulled the robbery Aug. 22, 1972, to finance a sex-change operation for his male lover, was convicted in 1973 on a federal bank robbery charge and sentenced to 20 years in prison. The sentence later was reduced to 15 years, which made him eligible for his parole.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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